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5A	Bengali. "Bangla" Hindi.	Santipur	Weekly		•••
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I.—Foreign Polarics.

THE Darus Silienal Calcutta of the 25th June is not sanguine as to the future success of the Persian Constitution, which Persia requires a constitutional is about to be reorganised under the orders of the Monarch.

Shah on the ground that His Majesty has once been the cause of the wholesale massacre and dissolution of the Parliament. The paper lays stress on the necessity of having a Constitutional Monarch in Persia just as has been the case in Turkey, so as to remove the least doubt as to the upsetting of the Constitution again.

DARRO BARRAYAR June 18th, 1909.

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TABLES AND

II.—Home Administration.

(a) -- Police.

2. The Daily Hitaradi [Calcutta] of the 23rd June learns that the police A complaint against the have begun favouring with their attentions the Rejeash police. "volunteers" of Balihar in Rajesahi. On the suspicion that some of them stole a gun and some cartridges from the house of a loyal zamindar named Durga Prasad Lahiri, the police have set about harassing these volunteers with arrests and house-searches. A history of the Sepoy War, a Geta, and a quantity of paint are among the finds so far secured by the police. A number of boys were punished by being kept without food, because they were held to be "terrible swade shiels." The village tanks are being searched, and further house-searches are said to be in contemplation. Will Government save these people from all this brutal oppression?

3. The Nayak Calcutta of the 24th June writes :-

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The police seem to be suffering from Aravinda-phobia of the police. Whenever there is a talk of Aravinda Babu's going anywhere, the police of that place are panic-stricken, thinking perhaps that the people of the places visited by Aravinda Babu will at once declare their independence. Aravinda Babu had lately been to Barisal, and as soon as the report of his intention to attend the Conference at that place reached the ears of the local police, they were greatly agitated. One of the Inspectors is reported to have even gone the length of asking the leaders of the Conference to bring any one they liked to the meeting except Aravinda Babu. He also declared that perhaps the police would be obliged to break up the meeting, if Aravinda Babu attended it.

In noticing that the Police officers have taken down some notes on the recent speech of Mr. Aravinda Ghose delivered at the Barisal Dharma Rakahini Sabha, the Bihar Bandhu [Bankipore] of the 26th June remarks, that the Government keeps an eye on Aravinda Babu even after he has been

declared innocent (by the Court)

4. Referring to the rejection of a petition made by one Pramatha Nath Mukerjee, who was arrested in connection with Photographing the accused in the Naria Dacoity case, to the Magistrate for bail, in which he complained that he was photographed by the police in jail, the Basumati

[Calcutta] of the 26th June writes:-

There is nothing to wonder at in the rejection of the application for bail, as granting of bail has now become a matter of dream in this country. But will the authorities enquire why the police entered into the jail and photographed Pramatha Nath? Any one may now identify him with the help of this photograph. It is to be hoped that Sir Lancelot Hare will make no delay in instituting an inquiry into the case.

5. Although no evidence even on further inquiry by the police is forth
Manna's death. coming to show that Mannu's death was due to

anything but accident, the *Hilvaria* [Calcutta] of

the 24th June would consider any one justified in suspecting it to be due

DAILY HITAVADI, June Sird, 1909.

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NATAE, June Seth, 1909, etc.

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Bastmatr.
June 26th, 1909.

HITVARIA, June 24th, 1909 to foul play till the police gave satisfactory explanation as to why the corpse of the deceased instead of being made over to his relatives was disposed of by men belonging to a different caste.

BIR SEARAT, June 27th, 1909. 6. Referring to the accident on the occasion of the recent Car festival at Serampore which occurred on account of the Serampore.

The Car festival secident at wheel of the Jagannath Car remains over several persons the Bis Bland [Calcutta] of the 27th June asks why Mr. Ryon (a non-Hindu), the Superintendent of Police, rode on

BIR BHARAT, June 27th, 909, 7. The Bir Bharat [Calcutta] of the 27th June says that the whole atmosphere, has been reverberating with the police scandals, but nothing is done to remedy the evils; and then relates the story of the oppression committed by the police of Kishoreganj in assaulting a prostitute and her mother for the former's refusal to admit a number of men of the reserved police in her house for immoral purposes.

BIR BHARAT, June 17th, 1909.

TALE BITAL

[Calcutta] of the 17th June, in extorting confessions of the murder of a woman, who subsequently proved to be alive, from two of the three accused in the case. It is said that after the acquittal of the accused the police trumped up a case against three persons, including the non-confessing accused, for having given a false information to the police, but they were all acquitted by the Punjab Chief Court. Will the Government of India take due notice of this case? Village people tremble like cows at the very name of the police; they dare not utter a single word against it; we cannot therefore say how we can free ourselves from the grip of the police, without receiving any help from Government.

BASUMATI, June 26th, 1909, 9. Referring to a case recently decided by Mr. Justice Aston of the Allahabad High Court, in which one Umrao Singh Indulgence given to the police of Saharanpur charged a Sub-Inspector of Police with wrongful confinement and extortion of money, the Basumati [Calcutta] of the 26th June writes:—

It is clear from the judgment of Mr. Justice Aston that the police were being treated with indulgence simply because of the fault of some Judges. Does not the statement of Mr. Justice Aston echo the words of some of the witnesses before the Police Commission, who said that it was useless to lodge any complaint against the police? It is the belief of the general public that the police have become so unruly simply because the authorities shelter them under their wings. The same fact has been hinted at by the manner in which the murder case at Tennaserim in Burma was decided by the Lower Courts. Now, if the authorities are really bent upon reforming the police, they ought to remedy these sorts of things, otherwise the police-ridden Indians have no hope of respite.

HINDI BANGAVASI, June 28th, 1909,

Notoriety earned by the police. [Calcutta] of the 28th June. The Indian police has earned a bad name, instances of which have come of late from the Punjab, Madras and Bengal. The Government, too, is now annoyed with it, otherwise it would not have appointed a Commission to enquire into the police forgery in the Midnapore Bomb case. A fresh instance has been furnished by the Rangoon police. The Indian police is not made up of the desirable staff. The Government increased the salary of the higher officers of the police to attract men of a better class, but in vain, simply because no gentleman likes to enter a service which has earned so much notoriety. The Government should so reform the police that only those who have committed a crime may be hauled up before the Courts instead of innocent men being dragged to them. Is the present police worthy of being called the police of the English Government?

TIRRUT SAMACRAR, June 24th, 1909.

11. Referring to the acquital of the accused in the Barrah Dacoity case, the Tirhut Samacher [Muzaffarpur] of the 24th June observes that the nasty procedure of the police

in the case has, besides inflicting indescribable pains on the people, involved the Government also into confusion and unnecessary expense. Taking all the facts into consideration, it is necessary that the police should now be reformed, for it would then be easy to restore peace in the country.

12. The Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 26th June contains the following suggestions for police re-organisation in Bengal:—

Police reform.

(1) The existing consipotence of the police should be curtailed. The force should be divided into two sections—(f) the Preventive and (ii) the Detective. Constables and Head-constables of the Preventive force should go on their rounds in the villages accompanied by the local chankidars, keeping note of the movements of bad and suspicious characters of the place, and recording them in diaries. The entries in their diaries should be communicated to the officer in charge of the nearest thana, as well as to the President of the village Panchayet. Next chankidars should keep books in which some respectable gentleman unconnected with the Panchayets is to attest each night that the chankidar was out on his rounds. The warning cry of the chankidar when he is out on duty is known to appeal to the superstitions of dacoits as a bad omen when heard just at the point of their setting out. This Preventive section should generally make arrests in all cognisable cases when the offender is caught in the act, and should be manned more by Hindusthanis than by Bengalis.

(2) The Detective police should enquire into all cases of which information is lodged at the thana; indeed, they should undertake all inquiry work, and send up such evidence as they collect to an officer whose duty it should be to conduct the prosecution in Court. These officers are to be B. L.'s of five or six years' standing on Rs. 100 a month, with the right to private practice. The existing Court Sub-Inspectors, on the testimony of no less a man than Rai Ramakshaya Chatterjee, Bahadur, cannot properly sift evidence, which leads to a failure of the prosecution in many cases, when a conviction would have been obtained if the evidence had been marshalled with more

discrimination.

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Yet another point which should be insisted on in any scheme of police reform is that cases like those under sections 447, 448 (trespass), 341, 342, (unlawful restraint), of the Indian Penal Code, should be disposed of by the Magistrates themselves, and should not be sent to the police for inquiry and report as is now generally done. The police in such cases, to save themselves from trouble, usually return false reports of facts.

13. The Samay [Calcutta] of the 25th June in an article headed " Hajat and the Police" writes:—

Desirability of producing witnesses at the time of sending up a man on a charge.

As the result of an order of the High Court it was for some time the rule to send at least two or three witnesses at the time of sending

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up a person on a charge. So far as we remember, the High Court very justly remarked at the time that no one ought to be kept in hajat even for a single day without any evidence against him, because it was not safe to believe in the words of police officers declaring that there were ample proofs. This rule should be observed in all cases.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

14. The Bangaeasi [Calcutta] of the 26th June refers to a report that the Sessions Judge of Dacca; in lately disposing of an application of one Pramatha Nath Mukherji, an accused in the Naria Dacoity case, did not hesitate

to uphold the Magistrate, on the ground that, though the name mentioned in the warrant for arrest was that of another man, yet there could be no doubt that it was the accused who was meant to be arrested. And in commenting on this report the paper remarks: "If true, this Judge should be relegated promptly to the British Museum."

June 1915, 1998.

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BANGATASI, June 26th, 1909. SANJIVANI, June 24th, 1909. 15. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 24th June is not estimied with the judgment in the Pirganj Murder case, though it does not think that comments on it will serve any useful purpose.

Jesonia, June 24th, 1909, 16. The Jasohar [Jessore] of the 24th June says that illiterate and worthless men are often nominated as jurors, although really[competent men are available. The paper also alleges that cases are not rare in which respectable jurors are discourteously treated by Judges.

NAVAK. June 24th, 1909. Tenancy suits in Backergani. were lately disposed of in the Pirojpore Subdivision, the costs of the suits were not decreed in each case at the same time. This is a violation of the law, and of the practice which has been observed in the other subdivisions of Backerganj. Government ought to interefere.

(d)—Education.

ZIHIR-O-SUDHAKAB, June 25th, 1909. 18. In noticing the report published by the Education Department of Bengal for the year 1907-08, the Mihir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 25th June writes:—

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It is to be decided whether it is desirable to impart primary education to the Musalmans through the medium of Urdu. The report is silent regarding the presence or otherwise of Musalmans on the Text-book Committee. If there are any, what is their number? Secondly, it is necessary to learn what share the Musalmans have in the printing and editing of text-books. So far as we could make out the number of Musalmans on the Text-book Committee is very small, and the name of Irfan Ali in the list is most objectionable. Though he is known as a Syed and a zamindar, yet we know that he has no knowledge of the Bengali language, and has nothing whatever to do with it, and his name is not in the list of members of the Birbhum Anjumani Islamian, he having no social status. In selecting such a man, the Government has a acted most injudiciously.

Kanjivani, June 20th, 1909. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 24th June takes exception to the sholition of the Mathematical classes in the College.

Mathematics in the Bethune College, and asks the Director of Public Instruction and the Lieutenant-Governor to have them re-opened. Mathematics is an important subject of study, and the paper thinks that it would be a pity if it were made a sealed book to female students.

TIRRUT RAMACHAR, June 25th, 1909. No special scholarship for in Bengal to be awarded to students on the results of the Entrance and the Intermediate Examinations the Tirhut Division has yet been made by Government. The paper calls it unfair to debar the students of that division from partaking of their legitimate share in the favour sanctioned by law, for had the case been otherwise one of the students of the B. B. College, Muzaffarpur, who passed the last Intermediate Examination, might have gained a scholarship.

DAILT HITAVADI, June 28th, 1909, 21. Referring to the refusal by the Head-master to admit a certain Mehtar student into a school at Hafizabad, Punjab, and the supersession of his order by the Deputy Commissioner, the Daily Hiteradi [Calcutta] of the 28th June writes:—

The matter has agitated the Hindu community of Hafizabad. Perhaps everybody will see clearly from this effair why National Schools ought to be established.

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22. The Hitagadi [Calcutta] of the 25th June writer.

Sir Charles Allen, the Chairman of the C

The supply of filtered water to ration of Calcutta, has stated in clear for the Subarban Municipalities by the Calcutta Corporation.

The supply of filtered water to ration of Calcutta, has stated in clear for the Subarban Municipalities by the Corporation derives a profit of 52 per Calcutta Corporation.

It is therefore a matter of wonder that some persons are results and the calcutta Corporation water. It is therefore a matter of wonder that some persons are results about the high rates. It is desirable that the Calcutta Corporation water; otherwise, the sanutation of the villages near the matcannot be ensured. In our opinion it is the duty of the Corporation Calcutta to supply drinking water to the suburban manusipalities. Calcutta to supply drinking water to the suburban municipalities. It is to be hoped that the authorities will consider the matter.

23. Referring to the explanation submitted by the Chief Engineer to the Corporation of Calcutta, as to the reason why the rates quoted in the tenders for erecting a fencing on the northern side of the Municipal Office were Non-supervision of works done by contractors to the Corporation of Calcutts. not much lower than the estimated cost, quite

departure from what is the case in works in other places, the Hitavedi [Calcutta] of the 25th June writes:—

The Chief Engineer has stated in clear terms that the contractors quote low rates for works done in other places, because in those places they use back materials without being detected; but that for a work to be done in front or the Municipal Office itself they do not dare to do so, and have therefore quo higher rates. It may be asked what the Municipal officials do if the contractors can act as they like. Is there none to supervise their works, or do the supervisors themselves combine with them to fill their own coffers? The Chie Engineer is of opinion that the lowest tenders should not be accepted, as then the work done will be bud. We, however, cannot support his contention, because those who can practise deceit by quoting low rates, can also do so when quoting higher ones, as there is none to supervise their works. Is there no remedy against this useles expenditure of the rate-payer's money?

24. The Hitavadi [Calcutta of the 25th June writes:

It is one of the duties of Government to keep Sale of stale fishes brought by the health of the people good and with that view he Government trawler Golden the Corporation of Calcutta object to the sale of unwholesome articles. But everybody will be astounded to hear what artifice was practised recently by the Government officials to self fishes brought by the Government trawler Golden Crown which were all rotten for want of proper care. Finding that the Municipality will not allow them to sell the stale fishes in any market in Calcutta, the authorities sent them to Chingrihatta, which is outside its jurisdiction, where the articles were sold unchallenged. We could have considered it pardonable, if the device was adopted by any petty dealer; but what can be more surprising than the step taken by the Government themselves holding one shipful of fishes more valuable than the health of the people? A lengthy discussion on the subject was held the other day in the meeting of the Corporation, and it is to be hoped that endeavours will not be made to hush up the matter. The person who was at the root of the affair, ought to be adequately punished. The people are in no way prepared to suffer in silence if the officials of Government help the spread of disease.

The Mihir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 25th June has the following :-The Hindu employees of the Howel Difficulties of Musalman candi-Municipality do not include the names of many detes for election as Commissioners Musalmans in the voters' list, because they are not of real voters.

2. Though the names of some Musalmans are found in the voters' list yet those names are useless because they are mis spelt, and therefore even the

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MINIR-O-BUDHANA June 25th, 1909.

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real voters cannot vote. This is why many Musalman votes are lost. So. these scandals could not have happened, if there were any Musalman employee in the Municipality who could have corrected the names of Muselman voters before publishing them.

3. Formerly, a Deputy Magistrate used to be present at the time of election, who recorded the votes himself. But now a Deputy Magistrate is selected as the Presiding officer with four ordinary people to record the votes. Unfortunately, these men are always Hindus. On the other hand, the candidates for election are given only one agent each to help them, who when engaged with only one of the recorders to correct his mistakes, of which there are many in cases of Musalman voters, cannot detect those of the others. So many mistakes are left uncorrected, which affects the Musalman candidates.

- At the time of election the Hindus get the help of the police, and no Musalman Police officer is kept where there are Musalman candidates, lest they should get any help. But why should Hindu Police officers and not Europeans be employed in the case of Hindu canditates? The Hindu police always help the Hindu candidates, whose helpers are allowed to go to the place where votes are recorded, and are even allowed to canvass; whereas, none of the helpers of the Musalman candidates is allowed to do so. Musalman voters are even forced to vote for Hindus with the connivance of the police, who do not allow the Musalmans even to advance towards the door of the voting-room. Sometimes Musalman voters themselves are refused admittance. The Musalman candidate who has to remain alone in the room, cannot cope with 4 or 5 Hindu adversaries, and consequently loses many votes. Such is the case inside, but the oppression committed by the police outside is more serious. They threaten to prosecute any Musalman who presses the voters to vote for his co-religionists. Besides, the Hindu Municipal officers who happen to be present there to record the votes do not put any obstacle in the way of their co-religionists.
- 5. The Hindus make use of many devices to get false votes recorded. They manage to get the votes even of dead and absent persons recorded. few such cases were detected at the time of the last election and many escaped undetected, because the Musalman candidate was alone. An inquiry into the matter by Government may bring out many such cases.

So long as the above defects remain, there will be very little chance of any Musalman being elected a Municipal Commissioner.

All such incidents will establish the necessity for separate electorates for Musalmans, without which there will be no opportunity of their having any share in self-Government.

BANGAYASI, June 26th, 1909.

26. A correspondent writing to the Bangavasi [Calcutta] of the 26th June says how, during the recent influx of pilgrims to Lodging-houses at Puri. Puri, a good many of them had to pass their days under the open sky, because accommodation at the lodging houses was too costly for them. The owners of these houses charge their present high rates, because Government insists on their making a large outlay on structural improvements, and also on realising from them in advance a license-fee calculated on the maximum number of lodgers at each house, although that maximum may perhaps be never reached in fact.

BIEAR BANDHU. June 26th, 1909.

27. One Ram Prasad Sharma Rishi writes to the Bihar Bandhu Bankipore of the 26th June, that the Vice-Chairmanship of Vice-Chairmanship of Patna the Patna Municipality has become, as if it were, Municipality. the hereditary property of the Musalmans, since it has invariably been given to one of that creed. Hence it is that Wajid Ali (the last King of Oudh) rule prevails in that Municipality. The Hindus should feel ashamed at this, as the remedy is in their own hands.

BEARAT MITRA. June 26th, 1909,

28. The Barat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 26th June hopes that the Allahabad Municipality will reconsider its proposal of A slaughter-house at Kotaremoving the slaughter-house at Kotaparcha, a Muhammadan quarter, to a site adjacent to the Hindu shrine of Bharadwaj and avoid creating an unnecessary panie among the Hindus. (g) Railways and Communications, including Canals and Linguism.

has here beyond all expectations, Such as congression, a opinion nor dere-29. The Murshidabad Hitsishi [Berhampur] of the 23rd June write Dredging of the Bhagirathi. carlier this year, because the river has been dredger Probably the water will remain permanently in the river if it he well drede next year and if the work be begun in time. Last year the result was not very good, as the dredging operation was done in unsuitable time.

30. The Sri Sri Vishus Priga-o Ananda Basar Patrika [Calcutta] of the

Difficulties of third eless 24th June writes : I an appropriate to the property . It is reported that there was an unusal rush of assengers for Puri during the passengers for Puri during the Car festival, and that those who had third class tickets were obliged to travel in goods waggons. Every year such complaints are heard from pilgrims, but it is a matter of regret that the Railway authorities do not think it necessary to make better arrangements for the conveyance of passengers, though they take regular fares from them. We draw the attention of the authorities to this matter.

31. The Marwari [Calcutta] of the 25th June notices the recent Railway accident met by the Madras Mail and calls it a Madras Mail accident. new calamity to the people of India who are already being decimated by famine, cholera, plague, etc., considering how

frequently such accidents are occurring of late. 32. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 29th June is informed that

A Railway complaint. the platform gates at Howrah have again begun to be closed when the night trains for Upper India start. This has led to a recrudescence of all the old untold sufferings of the passengers. The paper asserts its firm resolution to get this grievance promptly redressed.

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one mointages and the entertaint (h)—General waste but an equal breamout a construction of the substants of beautiful and the construction of the substants. 33. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 25th June in an article headed "The The deportations. good result of deportations " writes :-

Both the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India have been saying: "The deportations have produced a wonderful result; therefore do not press us any more on the subject." The small fry too of this country, consisting of the Englishman, the Statesman and others, have been blending its tune with that of the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for India. All of them have been declaring that the result of deportations has been good; but they are anxious to stop discussions about the law about deportation all the same. Some members from each of the different parties in Parliament have combined themselves and have been demanding the reversal of that barbarous enactment of the Government. That unjust law, fit for uncivilised people, cannot be supported by any argument whatever; therefore, the Government have been trying, by means of threats, to gag the mouths of those who have been discussing the subject. Some are saying that Lord Minto will leave India, if the matter be discussed again and again; while others are declaring that as a result of such discussions there will be delay in the release of the deportees. Again, there are some like Lord Morley who have been proclaiming those discussing the point as enemies. We ask, why are the authorities afraid at the very name of debate, if the result of the deportations has been so good, and if no one has any doubt about the justness of the action of Government about the matter? Why did Lord Morley shiver with fear at the moving in Parliament of the proposal to amend that law? In fact, no wise man can support the Deportation Regulation by argument. The Government is aware of that, and therefore a debate on that law is displeasing to the authorities. If there were any argument, Lord Morley would not have made himself an object of laughter by mis-interpreting the statement of Mr. Gokhale.

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Reader, just try to understand what are the good results of deportation. The agitation in this country has lulled a little after the deportation measure. and it is for that reason that Lord Morley, Mr. Asquith and some persons

SEL SEL VISHED June 14th, 1999,

> MARWARI. June 25th, 1909.

DAILY HITAVADI. June 29th, 1909.

HITAVADI.

belonging to their party have been declaring that the season of the measure has been beyond all expectations. Such an expression of opinion may have some value from the point of view of political summing, but it is our belief that neither the Prime Missister nor the Secretary of State for India can lay their hands on their hearts and declare that the political agitation in this country have ceased owing to the deportations. No matter whether this arroneous statement of theirs has been made knowingly or unknowingly, we strongly protest against it. The statement that the Bengalis have ceased egitating for some time for fear of being deported, is totally false. We are anable to admit a false statement as true, simply because it has been made by the

Prime Minister or the Secretary of State for India.

We shall tell why the agitation has stopped. The authorities very cunningly published their proposals of administrative reforms immediately after the deportations. The intention of the authorities was to divert the attention of the people to the administrative reforms from the topics of prosecution and deportation. That intention has been fulfilled, at least partially, if not wholly, because, on looking at the proposals of administrative reforms, the leading people of the country expected that henceforth the repressive policy would give way to a policy of conciliation. As a result of this belief, they began to praise the authorities. The people thought-"Now, perhaps, our misfortune is at an end; now the partition of Bengal will be remedied. United Bengal will be put under the rule of a Governor, and then the political prisoners will be released." Owing to this belief the people became eager to see the result of the proposals to reform the administration; therefore the agitation and bustle ceased. This is the true history of the ceasing of the agitation. We cannot speak of any other province, but the Bengalis were so long silent in expectation of the reversal of the partition of Bengal, If that hope had not been generated in the minds of the people, and if the leaders had not fallen into an error by being deluded by the flattering words of the authorities, then there is no doubt that the agitation would have increased a thousand times as the result of the deportations. The deportation produced no fear in the minds of the people, but only a feeling of displeasure and discontent. This statement is no figment of our brain: it is a certain truth. The fault will not be ours, if the authorities do not even try to understand the hearts of the people.

This is the good result of the deportation measure, and by referring to this Lofd Morley has again and again supported the unjust imprisonment of nine innocent gentlemen. The Prime Minister himself has supported the deportation without trial by referring to this good result. It is not unknown to any one now how at Midnapore, Bahrrah, Bahraich and other places the police harassed innocent people by collecting false evidence. How are we to believe that the same kind of things were not done in this deportation affair too? Who does not know that just after the deportations of Lais Lajput Rai and Sardar Ajit Singh, the police were eager to discover a conspiracy at Etawah? What evidence is there to prove that the police had not the same turn

of mind in this case too?

There is a provision for considering the question of releasing the deportees after six months, and full six months of the term of imprisonment of the deported gentlemen of Bengal has now been completed. We cannot say whether the Government will, at this moment, make arrangements for their release after consideration. It is conjectured from the way in which Lord Morley and the Prime Minister have spoken, that their intention is to stop the agitation. That there will be delay in the release of the deportees if agitation begins again, is the principal statement of the Prime Minister. We ask, has the Government kept nine of the good sons of Bengal imprisoned as hostages for cessation of all agitation arising out of the partition of Bengal? If it has kept them so, then no one can say when their release will be effected. Because so long as there will be no remedy for the partition of Bengal, the Bengalis will not refrain from agitating. We shall not give up agitation, as long as the evil remains for the purpose of averting which we embarked on the agitation.

We shall now ask the authorities another question. Why have the deportees from Bengal been deprived of those privileges that were allowed to Lala Lajput Rai and Sardar Ajit Singh during their term of confinement? We see from the

reports that we have received about Babu Krishna Kumar and others, that they have been kept imprisoned in cages like will beasts. Good arrangements about food, etc., also have not been made in the case of many of them. The health of the prisoners is in danger, and their minds are damaged as the result of solitary confinement. We ask, does such treatment redound to the glory of the civilised British Government?

We know that the authorities support deportation without trial on the place of an urgent necessity. Lord Morley also has done the same. But no affort has yet been made to make the people understand what that urgent necessity was. Neither Lord Morley nor the Prime Minister has supported the Bill which has been moved in Parliament by Mr. Mackarness; but justice will most certainly triumph in the end. The dislike of the general public in England for the Deportation Regulation has been so much increasing, and such differences of opinion on the matter are being noticed even among the Liberal party that perhaps it will not be in the power of even Lord Morley to keep in force the Deportation Regulation for a long time.

Referring to the statement made by Government that the deportations have had the effect of quieting the country, the Howrah Hitaichi [Howrah] of the 26th June writes:—

The authorities may assert that the unrest is being quieted down; but it appears that far from such being the case, the deportations have added fuel to the fire of unrest prevailing in Bengal, which is being spread throughout India. Again, on hearing of the ill treatment accorded to the respectable deporters, the people are feeling a most bitter anguish in the innermost core of their hearts. From the answers given by Mr. Hobhouse in Parliament, the Indians have clearly understood that the nine gentlemen from Bengal have been deported without trial, simply because of their supporting the swadeshi. As it is impossible for the authorities in the name of civilisation to punish them openly for having connection with swadeshi, they have to make use of the barbarous and worm-eaten Regulation III of 1818. It is for this reason that no answers have been vouchsafed to most of the questions, and efforts were also made to justify the deportations by falsely accusing Babus Krishna Kumar, Aswini Kumar and others of saintly character of the crimes of murder and daccity It is to be expected that the Bengalis or the Indians, if they have not totally lost their manliness, will not remain quiet or satisfied after looking at these incidents with their own eyes; also that they will not suffer in silence such a grave injustice and insult to the whole nation. It is needless to discuss the injustice of the measure or to argue it in face of the fact of the authorities turning a deaf ear to them; but this article is written as a protest against the statement made by them, that the deportations have produced a salutary effect as a result of which mistaken belief they have been enjoying immense selfsatisfaction. Finally, we importune our countrymen not to remain silent any longer, but to dispel this mistaken idea from the minds of the Government officials; and if the nine gentlemen have been deported for inangurating the swadeshi, then they ought to take the swadeshi vow for showing sympathy for these gentlemen, and to point out the mistake of the Government officials at the same time. Justice is our means; Religion is our guide; and God is our help!

The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 24th June writes:—
The curious replies which the Under Secretary of State for India gave to the questions asked in Parliment by Mr. Mackarness and others regarding the Bengal deportations, and the views recently expressed by Mr. Asquith and Lord Morley, show that liberal mindedness and straight-forwardness are things which are totally absent in the Liberal party. Lord Morley has made a name as a good writer, and his Lordship would do a great service to future generations of Liberals, if he could see his way to write a treatise on the art of concealing the truth. We offer our sincerest thanks to those noble-minded gentlemen who have been unsparing in their pains to get justice done to the deportees. Their generous efforts have so far been in vain, and no one knows whether they will ever be successful. They have earned the gratitude of the people of India all the same, and have strengthened the foundations of the British Rej. But what a downfall for Lord Morley, the disciple of Gladstone! What motive can he have in view in allowing himself to sink so low? What temptation can possibly have led him to forsake the avowed principles of a lifetime? Is then

the abandonment of truth, instice and liberal mindedness shadutely necessary for the man who holds the Indian portolic? India is, according to Lord Mortal the only real empire. This is so, perhaps because India is the only committed with where a great wrong like deporting a man without trial can be committed with impunity. And it is because India is the only real empire, that Lord Morley is anxious to have the Government retain the Regulation of 1818, which, his Lordship thinks, is a handy weepon that can be used by the Government in times of emergency, though, of course, such a weapon is never considered necessary in any other part of the British Empire. Lord Morley has evidently taken a solemn oath not to let suybody—not even the deporters themselves know the grounds of the deportations. When the Natu Brothers were deported ten year's ago, Lord George Hamilton, the then Secretary of State for Indian frankly gave out the reasons of their deportation. The present liberal Secretary of State, however, wants even that hit of liberal mindedness which was present in his Conservative predecessor, Lord George Hamilton Lord Morley himself did not maintain such a reticence on the occasion of the deportation of Lajput Rai and Ajit Singh. In their case the Government suspected them, though wrongly, to be seditionists. The ground of the present deportations may then be, as the public think, the deportoes' earnest advocacy of the swadeshi and the boycott. The public suspect that, frightened at the spread of the swadeshi and the beycott, the Government removed the leaders of these propagands, in order to suppress them. And from what Mr. Hobbouse recently said in Parliament, one would think that the suspicion of the public was not without cause. In reply to Mr. Byles who asked "whether political agitation is the acknowledged reason for the commotion." or whether it is on account of the swadeshi movement, or some other movement," Mr. Hobhouse said:

"I understand that the honourable gentleman asks whether the commotion to which I referred in my answer was caused by the swadeshi movement. I

believe that is partly the cause."

What makes the Government think that the swadeshi agitation is the cause of anarchism? The public will not certainly believe it to be so until the Government can prove it by reliable evidence. Lord Morley says that the information upon which the deportations were based had not been obtained from the police alone, but from Magistrates and others. But whence can the Magistrates have got their information except from the police? As for the Prime Minister, he thinks that "Members of Parliament constantly calling into question the action of the Government of India, would only encourage a revival of the elements of mischief which the deportations had so much abated, thereby postponing the date which they and the Government desire to hasten." We refuse to believe that were ever were any elements of mischief which the deportations have abated, or that any discussion on the deportations in Parliament would revive those elements. Why, again, is the Prime Minister so anxious to put a stop to any more discussion on the subject? The Statesman, the sometime "Friend of India," has now come out in its true colours, and not only supports the deportations, but says that they have the support of everyone here. May we ask, who these persons are? Lahore has protested against the deportations, and we exhort the Bengalis to hold protest meetings all over the province.

The following extracts are taken from the criticism by the Bir Bharat

[Calcutta] of the 27th June of Lord Morley's Oxford speech:— Lord Morley is reported to have said that he understood Regulation III of 1818 to be as good as any other Act of the Government of India, and that the Members of the House of Commons, were unnecessarily opposed to it. Is the noble Lord quite unware of the dispute? Does not his Under-Secretary consult him when answering interpellations in the Lower House? We believe Lord Morley knows everything, and whatever is done, is done with his advice. Lord Morley has said that a law similar to the one under which the nine Bengalis, have been deported is in existence in England; but no such law exists in England, or for the matter of that in any civilised country. If the object of the Bill introduced by Mr. Mackarness is as stated by His Lordship, it should give him pleasure instead of pain, since it goes to show that justice and liberal principles are still respected in England. To Lord Morley's question whether such a weapon should not have been provided in the armour of Government, our reply is that even when Martial law is preclaimed in the locality no one is punished without a trial. To Lord Morley's belief that there was unrest in India in 1908, our reply is it was not of such a nature as could not be dealt with by the ordinary laws of the land, and there was nothing to justify the deportational without trials. Buy ford Morley what he may, a number of innocent patriots were sent to fail and had their deliverance only on account of the impartial justice of the Hon ble the Chief Justice of the High Court.

Lord Morley said that the Indians were under the impression that there was nothing wrong to rise against the Government, but did his Lordship mean to say that the rulers were free to do what they liked, whether it was right or wrong, and that it was the fluty of the people to suffer without protest? If Lord Morley holds such a view, we would say that he is unaware of what human nature is. It is the duty of the people to support what is right, and to oppose what is wrong. This opposition is not waging war against Government. In the beginning the Indians tried every means to represent their grievances in an imploring tone, but failing in it they had recourse to the boycott. If you had the means to examine our hearts, you would have seen how lacerated it was. If you had not been steeped in selfishness, you would have seen that the boycott was resorted to by the people as the last resource.

The statement that the deportation of the nine men has been immediately followed by peace in the country, may be compared to the inference of a scientist that the cessation of the rains was due to the large number of umbrellas with which the people came out of their houses on a certain rainy day. If Lord Morley had openly declared that these deportees were the supporters of shot and gun-powder, the whole controversy would have come to an end, but his Lordship had not the courage to do it. He is labouring under a misconception. As to the taunt of Lord Morley that the European gentlemen who sided the Indians considered that they had more of the Indians in them than the Indians themselves, the fact is they consider that they are better Englishmen than Lord Morley and his associates.

Lastly, Lord Morley is reported to have said that the deportees have been considered guilty by the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Council; but if they have been found guilty, why have they not been sent up for trial before a Court of Justice?

Examining the genesis of the deportation of the nine Bengali leaders declared by Lord Morley to be based on reliable information, the Hittoria [Calcutta] of the 24th June finds it synchronizing with the attempt to murder Sir Andrew Fraser, about which time the Government was devising measures of repression. That this is attract may be gathered from a passage of Sir Andrew's speech at St. Andrew's dinner; in which His Honour hinted at the necessity of applying the Surgeon's knife to remove the malignant growth of unrest. Lord Morley has hitherto been telling the public that he had had recourse to the deportation, relying on the reports of trustworthy Police officers, but how expert some of these officers are in painting black white and making what is false appear as true, is apparent from the fact that Nawah Salimullah of Dacca and his pets caused disturbances in Eastern Bengal by their deeds, and it was reported to Lord Morley that the disturbances were due to undue pressure being brought on the Musalmans for buying swadeshi goods by the Hindus. The Midnapore Police, in order to earn a good name, accused all the gentlemen of that district, rich or poor, of crime, and thrust them into jail, Lord Morley receiving a report at the same time that the pelice did well in dealing with those men in that way, as a wave of anarchism was passing over the district. Who can say that Lord Morley did not receive a similar reliable 1) report about these deportees? Who can say that in this, too, dust has not been thrown into the eyes of Lords Morley and Minto?

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Alluding to Lord Morley's speech opposing Mr. Mackarness's Bill in

We did not know that Lord Morley has fallen so low, but he has fallen lower still by quoting a passage from Mr. Gokhle's speech to prove that the latter approved of the deportations, although Mr. Gokhle condemned them no measured terms. In this Lord Morley has crossed the line of shame. Even

a saint has to shake off his pious nature on entering the field of politics. The result of all this will be that the leaders will be on that guard, even what praising the good work of Government. Lord Moriey has also been alleged to have said that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, too, had enquired into these cases of deportation; but the Lieutenant-Governor alluded to here is no other than one who had declared himself as being a friend of the police, and therefore bound to hide their faults and enter their virtues. Sir Andrew Fraser was a man of this type. He had called the Manivi and Lal Mohan Babu of Midnapore too as innocent. How can the Indians then pin their faith on a 'reliable information' like the above? How can what is impossible be considered as possible?

In conclusion the paper asks Lord Morley to give up his crooked policy if he means to save his own good name and that of the Liberal party. The police has been thoroughly exposed in the Midnapore, Barrah and Alipur cases. To detain the deportees any longer, in order to keep up the prestige of the police, will cast a blot on the British rule, which it would never be possible to wipe off.

The Daily Hitavads [Calcutta] of the 24th June writes that Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee is now happily being recognised in England, even by the conservative journals, as a pillar of the Empire. And yet Sir Andrew Fraser wanted to deport him, only Sir Edward Baker intervened and saved him. And yet if Mr. Surendra Nath is a pillar of the Empire, men like Krishna Kumar and Aswini Kumar were the base of that pillar. If these men are not promptly released, we are bound to infer that the English people want to charm us to subjection merely by cajolery.

The Bihar Bandhu [Bankipore] of the 26th June contains the interpellations in Parliament about the deportees and the answers given by Mr. Hobhouse.

The Howrah Hitaishi [Howrah] of the 26th June writes:-

It seems that which authorities do not like the introduction of any Bill providing for a statement of the offences for the respectable gentlemen have been deported without trial; and therefore efforts are being made to shelve the

Bill introduced by Mr. Mackarness.

The Dainik Chandrike [Calcutta] of the 24th June deprecates further heckling of the Ministers in Parliament by Mr. Mackarness and others over the deportation question expecting it will only irritate Government and so harm the deportees. The paper also holds that the recent Barisal Conference acted unwisely in showing honor to a picture of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, because thereby they prove the truth of the plea urged by Government that Aswini Babu incited people to undesirable courses of conduct.

Referring to the contradiction published in the Stateman to the letter published under the signature of Babu Sukumar Mitta, son of Babu Krishns Kumar Mitra, in the Sanjivani and copied by the other papers the Bihar Bandhs (Bankipore? of the 26th June points out that the contributor to the Stateman had not the courage to give authenticity to his contradiction by signing his

name, and asks the readers to draw their own conclusion.

The Bir Bherat [Calcutta] of the 27th June notices the same with the remark that the public are anxious to know what Sukumar Babu has to say.

The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 26th June writes:-

The whole of India rejoiced on the occasion of the celebration of the birth day of the Emperor, and was it not proper to release the deportees on that day in order to make the loyalty of the Bengalis more deep-rooted?

34. Referring to the suppression of the "Swadesh Bandhab Samiti" of Barisal by the order of Government, the Hitsvadi

Suppression of the "Svadesh [Calcutta] of the 25th June writes:—

A list of works done by the Samity for the last three years has just been published, a glance at which will show that by its efforts the characters of many drunkards were reformed, many distressed, poor and helpless diseased persons got food and medicine, and in many places disputes were settled by arbitration instead of by law-suits. Side by side with these works the swadeshi was being spread. We cannot understand, with the little intelligence that we possess, how such a useful institution could incite people to rebellion; it is our belief the authorities caused the abolition of this patriotic association by depending upon the false statements of the police.

HITAVADI, June 98th, 1909, 35. The Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 25th June fully supports the action of the Travancore Government in suspending Suspension of the Sessions Mr. K. Narayan Menon, Sessions Judge of Judge of Travancore.

Travancore, whose judgment in the Travancore Riots case was most adversely criticised by the local High Court. The paper concludes by saying that if the British Government follows the same method.

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the habits of many convicting judges will be easily mended.

36. In connection with the Midnapore inquiry, the Bangavasi [Calcutts]

The Midnapore inquiry.

of the 26th June thinks that in view of the pronouncements of the High Court, Mr. Weston, the Maulvi and Lal Mohan should have been suspended before being allowed to cross-examine the witnesses; and further that witnesses who may have offered bribes to the police should have been given an amnesty; and lastly that the inquiry should have been public.

Referring to the question by the Maharaj Adhiraj of Burdwan in the Legislative Council about the Midnapore inquiry, and the reply thereto given by Mr. Duke, the Mihir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of the 25th June writes:—

One is apt to think from the last two paragraphs of the reply given by Mr. Duke, that there is something more to be decided upon than was done by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice; and perhaps with a view to supplement the High Court's finding, the official inquiry has been instituted.

The Chinsura Vartavaha [Chinsura] of the 27th June writes:-

Mr. Macpherson is reputed to be an impartial and independent man. He has been conducting the inquiry impartially and in detail. It must be admitted that Mr. Weston and others, against whom charges are being laid, ought to be allowed to be present during the inquiry; otherwise an injustice will be done to them. Doubts entertained by some of our contemporaries against an impartial inquiry being made in the case, are not fair.

37. The Murshidabad Hitaishi [Murshidabad] of the 23rd June writes:—
Owing to a single officer being kept in charge of criminal and collectorate work, the people feel much inconvenience. When any Magistrate re-

mains engaged in hearing a criminal case, he is besieged by several officers from the different branches of the Collectorate waiting to receive orders. Much time of the Magistrate's is thus taken up by them to the great inconvenience of the parties in the criminal cases. The Muktears have often to waste their time in waiting for the Magistrate to attend to them. They have either to finish their cases in twice the required time, or have to wait till dark against their wish. The parties thus become obliged to pay them enhanced rates of fee. Again in some cases the Magistrate, on coming to the Court premises, first enters his private chamber where he remains for a long time doing collectorate work, the suitors and the lawyers waiting most eagerly for him in the court-room. After finishing his collectorate duties, he comes to court at a very late hour, and finds very little time to devote to criminal cases, which are naturally postponed for further hearing. Thus the expenditure of money incurred in bringing witnesses and other evidence by the parties goes for nothing on those days. All these difficulties may be avoided by putting some among the Deputy Magistrates and Sub-Deputy Magistrates in charge of criminal business, and others in that of collectorate work. Those Deputy Magistrates who are put in charge of particular duties without having at the same time to do criminal business, perform their duties most satisfactorily without the least inconvenience to the public. As an instance, the work of revaluing the cesses may be mentioned. The work being in charge of officers who have no other duty to perform, the people find no difficulty in bringing their grievances to their

38. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 26th June writes:

notice and in having them looked into.

It is a matter of surprise that Mr. K. G. Gupta, though he is so near the Secretary of State for India himself, has been given only a C. S. I. If he were a European he would have been knighted by virtue of his present position. It is the idea of the public that Dr. Asutosh Mukerjee has obtained his three-lettered title in recognition of his ability in dealing with University matters.

HITAVANI, June 18th, 1909,

BANGAVASI, June 26th, 1909, etc.

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MURSHIDADAD HITAISEI, June 20rd, 1900,

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DAILY HITAVADI, June 26th, 1909.

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It is not known how greatly Dr. Reabehary Ghoso has been honoured with a C. S. I. His desires should have been satisfied if he had got a four-lettered title with a knighthood. Inspector Shams-ul-alam of the Alipur Bemb case, who was once addressed by an accused person in the case as the "Shyam of the Government, but an impaling rod for him," has been made a "Khan Bahadur." We are glad that a Kaisar-i-Hind medal has been awarded to Dr. Kailas Chandra Bose, C.I.E., though he will not be able to add new letters to his title. Mr. Luson, who is a good water and active officer, has also been honoured with a C.S.I.

In this way we have to measure a quantity of title rain every year; but do all these titles of the British Government carry the same honour as did those conferred by the Moghuls? The people of the country do not look upon these titled men with respect. It will be well if the Government enquires into the reason for it.

NAYAK, June 29th, 1909.

TO EVALUTE

39. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 29th June in referring to Dr. Rutherford's recent motion in the Commons to place the Secretary of State for India's salary on the British estimates, sarcastically remarks that England is not likely to go to extra expense on her own account, so long as she has in India's resource to drawn upon at will.

DAILY HITAVADI, June 27th, 1909. 40. A correspondent of the Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 27th June Sale of opium in Calcutta. Writes that lately the Excise authorities brought to book, a number of dishonest opium-sellers. In consequence, two or three of these shops had to close, and the rest of the sellers combined to force up prices and often totally withheld a supply. The consumers were thus put to great difficulty. Will the Government interfere?

HITVARTA, June 24th, 1909.

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The Money-order forms. themselves with the proposed Postal Money-order forms of various values, the Hitvarta [Calcutta] of the 24th June suggests that these forms should not be of a higher value than one anna, and any one requiring a form of a higher value might fix adhesive stamps to the same. This arrangement would secure the object of the Post-office, viz., prevention of the waste of forms, while the public would be saved the inconvenience in laying out a large sum in providing themselves at once with all the forms which they may need from time to time.

CHINSURA VARTAVAHA, June 27th, 1900.

42. Referring to a statement made by Mr. Duke during the Budget debate in the Bengal Legislative Council, that the Useless expenditure if money Government had spent altogether Rs. 80,000 for a over a pologround in Frasergunge.

Rs. 4,25,000, for agricultural improvements, the Chineura Vartavaha [Chineura] of the 27th June writes:—

There can be no objection to the spending of money to make the Sunderbuns fit for cultivation; but we strongly object to any expenditure incurred for making polo-grounds. Who are to play in those grounds, pray?

It is most wonderful that the poor people of the country have to pay taxes out of which polo-grounds are to be made for the use of the favoured children of Fortune. What matter of greater regret can there be then the action of the Government in spending the money realized from the masses of the people on the enjoyment of the more fortunate section of them while, those masses themselves die of starvation and suffer greatly for want of pure drinking water in the villages during the sultry weather?

DAILY HITAVADI, June 27th, 1969,

A complaint. Bengal and Assam have fixed on a site at Bhola, where one Babu Chandra Bhusan Mukerjee works an oil-mill, a concern, by the way, which has only just begun to be a paying one, as the proper place to build the new Subdivisional school on. Why are the Eastern Bengal authorities favouring with their destructive attentions this indigenous mill?

44. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 26th writes:—

DAILY HITAVADI,

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Difference of treatment between prosecuted for sedition if we speak ill of the whole black and white people.

British mation by misinterpreting the treatment

accorded by any British politician, a Vicercy or a Lieutenant-Governor, by way of reply, and just in the same way as the Englishmen has tried to discredit Babu Surendra Nath by imputing bad motives to him? Englishmen themselves teach us to use bad words, do bad actions, and to suspect others, but if we actually act in those ways, we are sure to be punished. So far from being punished, the Englishman has not been even so much as warned. We naturally teel heart-broken at this difference of treatment between black and white. Will Sir Edward Baker attend to this grievance?

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A Bill to provide water for again from canals, bhile, etc., for agricultural purposes, cultural purposes in Manbhum.

The Manbhum [Purulia] of the 22nd June writes:

There is no doubt that the people will die of various diseases, unless there be any benefit to agriculture by monsoon rains, efforts being made to use the accumulated water of the place referred to above for agricultural purposes. Water scarcity is responsible for high mortalities breaking out in a country. But it will be highly beneficial to the country in all respects, if ponds, bhile, etc. be out of Government funds. We are in favour of such a proposal.

MARREWE, June 22nd, 1909,

VI.—Miscellaneous.

46. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 29th June writes:

Colonial self-government for self-government on Colonial lines is the goal which political agitators in India look forward to; that sooner or later Eugland is sure to grant us self-government on those lines. This is what Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji is repeatedly saying in England. The question arises whether it is ever possible for this expectation to be

wealised.

Australia and the other Colonies (as is indicated by the very use of the word Colonies) are tracts of country inhabited by an English population who have settled there. The rights of Parliamentary self-government which they enjoy have been granted them by the British Sovereign and the British Parliament, because they are men of the same race; indeed a Canadian or an Australian has the same birth rights as, say, Mr. Asquith, and it is held that Englishmen in England had no right to refuse to Englishmen who had gone abroad rights which they themselves enjoyed. But because they happen to have granted these rights to their own kinsfolk are they to be expected to treat strangers with equal liberality?

India is not a "Colony" of the English race. Its population has no ties of blood with the English such as that of Canada and Anstralia has. Between the Englishman and the Indian an immense difference exists. The interests of the Englishman at Home and in the Colonies are identical, but those of the Englishman in England and the Indian are divergent. Whether by force or by frand, the English have acquired the sovereignty of this land. They have done this with the object of utilising for their own purposes the unrivalled wealth of which this country is the repository. This object cannot be thoroughly fulfilled unless they keep the government of the land under their own control. Is it not idle therefore to expect Englishmen to abdicate their predominant share in the administration of India? The rights which the arduous labours of successive generations of Englishmen have acquired and extended in India during a long succession of years will not and cannot voluntarily be impaired in any the least degree. Why should they grant to strangers those rights of self-government which they may have granted to their own brethren? It is illogical and unjust to expect such a thing. Lord Curzon's recent declaration that England will spend her last penny and sacrifice her last son to keep India to herself, indicates the ultimate end in view of

MANBHUM, June 20th, 1900, etc.

. 1944 - 1944 - 1944 . 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 - 1944 Englishmen in this question. The history of the world affords no example of one nation granting to another complete rights of self-government. And it is madness to look for that to happen which has never yet happened. The English will never grant, and indeed cannot grant, to India self-government on Colonial lines. Such an alliance between the conquerors and the conquered is impossible—so it will never be.

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Referring to the speech delivered by Babu Surendra Nath Banerji at the banquet given to the members of the Press Conference at the Manchester Town Hall, advocating self-government for India, the Basumati [Calcutta] of the 26th

June writes:

It is needless to say that the earnest appeal made by Babu Surendra Nath for the introduction of self-government in India, is one that has been made from time immemorial. Still there is no harm if it be repeated. It may be hoped that India will get "Colonial self-government" or the swaraj of Dadabhai Naoroji, or at least something having a faint resemblance to it during the lifetime of the son of the great-grandson of Surendra Babu.

"Fitness for self-government" is the heading of an article in which the Bharat Mitra [Calcutta] of the 26th June has translated the speech of Mr. Keir Hardie, concluding it with the remark that Mr. Keir Hardie has said things which we cannot utter from our lips; but will they bear any fruit?

DAINIR CHANDRIKA, June 24th, 1909.

47. The Dainik Chandrika [Calcutta] of the 24th June speaks of the growing mischief caused by the ravings of the Certain recent political utter- lunatics, genuine and sham, now abroad in the country. As a sample of these ravings, may be adduced the speech of the man who lately denounced the Reforms as utter

adduced the speech of the man who lately denounced the Reforms as utter shams, and declared that the people must suffer great oppression from their rulers, a stream of blood must flow in the country, before they can gain any substantial political rights. Repression has quieted some of the lunatics, but not the worst among them. And greater mischief is done to society by the

pretended lunatics, than by the genuine ones.

DAILY HITAVADI, June 26th, 1909.

The Daily Hitavadi | Calentta | of the 26th June writes that Sir Edward Baker has incurred the displeasure of A rumour about a split in the the Bengal Civilians, and has almost been boycotted by them, because His Honour is departing from Sir Andrew Fraser's principles of rule, and has partially stopped the Darjeeling exodus. Further Sir Edward Baker and Sir Lawrence Jenkins's joint endeavours were gradually disclosing the misdeeds of the police; but Mr. Stevenson-Moore and Sir Harold Stuart at Simla in association with Sir H. Adamson are working from behind to defeat them. Indeed a split is said to have occurred between the Civilian and the non-Civilian Members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and the former carrying the support of Lord Minto are now said to be likely to triumph. If now Sir Edward Baker has to succumb, it will mean a recrudescence of police oppression and sedition in the country. In these circumstances it behoves the public of Bengal to rally to Sir Edward Baker and Sir Lawrence Jenkins's support.

EDUCATION GAZETTE, June 25th, 1909.

49. The Education Gazette [Chinsura] of the 25th June asks all Bengalis to celebrate the King Emperor's Birthday, and to offer up prayers for His Majesty's long life. The paper suggests that on this day everyone should put on a gay attire, and that festivities should be held in every school, so as to teach young boys to be loyal to a King who is, as it were, a god.

DAILY HITAVADI, June 27th, 1909.

Indian loyalty. Though the Moghuls hated the idolatrous Hindus, the Mogul Emperors used to receive from their Hindu subjects a recognition of a semi-divine status and indeed a sect among them known as the Darsanis actually paid worship to them. Lakhs on lakhs of Hindus used to go to their early morning bath only after having a sight of the Emperor sitting at Jharoka. And to come to present times the Nizam of Hyderabad receives from his Hindu subjects a deep and unlimited reverence and attachment, of which His Majesty the King-Emperor cannot claim to attract even a fourth part anywhere in India. Whence arises this difference?

Let it be recognised at the outset that the English race has not faile to win the gratitude of the Indians, though it may never have won their reverence. The proof of this gratitude is to be found in the readiness with which the Indian soldier, irrespective of race and creed, is shedding his blood in different parts of the world in the defence of the Empire.

The answer to the query put above is to be found in the fact that the English government of India surpassing as it does in extent and power and impartiality all previous Indian governments, without exception, is like a huge piece of machinery, lacking wholly in the human element, absolutely relentless, unfeeling and unforgiving, blindly worked by an irresistible force to grind down to powder everything that comes in its way, regardless of all distinctions. The force setting this machine to work is the force of the entire English race fed on a recognition of the national self-interests. The Indian thus finds no Emperor in the flesh influencing the Government of India to any extent. It is true that in the early days of British rule men like Sir John Lawrence did win the attachment of the Indian race, but in those days there was less of regulations and less of desk work in connection with the administration. In India, as it is, if the King is to receive our worship, he must come and stand among us as a god in human shape, a perfect man, possessing sympathy and knowledge with power to grant satisfaction to all our wishes.

51. A correspondent of the Samaj Darpan [Salkia] of the 23rd June

in an article beaded "Our duty" writes: The condition of the Indians, During the administration of the Musalmans and their duty. the Hindus were never deprived of any political

rights. The principal offices under the Government including those of the Commander-in Chief and Ministers were for the most part conferred on them. The interests of the rulers and the ruled were identical, as then the rulers being the countrymen of the ruled, both of them suffered equally from any loss to the country and enjoyed equally the fruits of its prosperity. It was a special feature of the Muhammadan rule that during it the Hindus had opportunities of distinguishing themselves as men of action, because then there was no effort on the part of the rulers to stunt the growth of popular strength or to deprive them of their rights or to snatch away arms from their possession. Thus, though India was ruled by the Muhammadans, yet Hindu supremacy was not altogether lost, as sometimes a independent Hindu Power stood side by side with a Muhammadan Power. But everything is quite different under the British rule. The English rulers of India are foreigners professing a different religion and having a different society and nature. Now the interests of the rulers and the ruled are quite opposed to each other; anything that is good for the one must be bad for the other. That is why even qualified Indians are deprived of high political privileges, and Englishmen are rewarded for doing precisely those acts for which Indians are severely punished. The Arms Act does not apply to Englishmen in order that they may be able unnecessarily to destroy the valueless lives of the poor people of the country on the pretence of indulging in sport; but the Indians who are really in need of arms, are themselves bound hand and foot by the Act, An Englishman gets Rs. 500 for the same post which carries only Rs. 50 for a hard-working Indian. There is another matter for consideration. During the Muhammadan administration the whole of the country was equally ruled by the Sovereign, both the Hindus and the Musalmans obeying the same rulers; and as both the communities had an equal share in the administration of the country, the interests of all were equally looked to and their grievances redressed. Therefore the Indians had not then so many grievances and wants as they have now and they could not realise the pangs of thraldom under the Muhammadan rule, but during British administration Dependence Incarnate makes his presence felt throughout the country. In the home itself of Englishmen the form of government is a constitutional one, the King being merely a figurehead and the voice of the people controlling all affairs. But these very people have a different form of government for their foreign dependancies. According to the form of government in England the British people are the rulers of India too; but here the government is not of a constitutional form, but an autocracy. The King has no voice in the affairs of India, which is ruled by the voice of the British people,

SAMAJ DARPAN, June 23rd, 1900.

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including even Englishmen of the lowest social position. In fact, Englishmen rule this country so that the interests of the whole of their countrymen may be rule this country to that the lines ruling over their subjects since the creation of the world; but one nation ruling over another is quite a new thing. Therefore it is that the general rule of the indentity of interests between the rulers and the ruled is out of place; and the interests of the one are now opposed to those of the other. It is therefore that the prosperity of the rulers has become a source of poverty for the people. Englishmen are not to be blamed for all these misfortunes which did never fall on India before; but she must curse her own let. It is a known fact that if parasites grow on a tree; they have the effect of weakening it by absorbing all its up, till finally it is killed. Similarly the parasite: English as the ruling power has been weakening the popular power in India; but it is a very fortunate thing that the Indians have realised their position before allowing the parasites to gain ground and kill them. The parasite in the shape of British trade is about to spread throughout the whole of India, and now the Indians who have only a little life left to them. having realised all this, have been showing great uneasiness as manifested in the present swadeshis movement. Governments are established only for the maintenance and prosperity of the people, and the interests of the king and the people are identical in those places only where the former is in the position of the root of a tree and the latter its branches. But where a different sort of tree grows on another, the supporting tree is sure to die. Therefore in order to arrest the spread of this parasite, the principal tree must try its best to use its own strength. In order to do that, we must keep ourselves far away from any matter concerning the spread of British trade. We shall obey the orders of the rulers and the laws made by them; and shall accept Viceroys and pay revenues; but we shall not accept your principle of extending your own commerce; we shall try our best to continue our campaign against it. Even if we have to suffer your unjust oppression for that, we shall not break our vow; nor shall we forget it under the charm of your sweet words; otherwise we shall be nowhere in the world. We must enter the field of action, in order to perform our duty with our vow in mind, and consider difficulty to be our best friend. It is not a fault to learn English, but it is so to become Anglicised. One is to be called a Hindu by virtue of one's Hinduism; but if one loses it, all instructions are received to no purpose. One lives in the world in vain after losing one's own identity. If it is considered proper to defend one's own self, then we must all give up hopes of getting appointments as clerks, Honorary Magistrates and Hon'ble Members and must try to stand on our own legson . The of hearing the believed her state and

DATET HITAVADI, June 24th, 1901. An exhortation. Bengali, the man to whom Anglicisation is the beall and end-all of his life to give up this Anglicism and acquire a really patriotic feeling, a sentiment of adoration for his native land holy with the touch of successive incarnations of the Deity, a desire to render her service. The man who feels really this way, has yet to be born amongst Bengalis, and even such as he will not avail, unless God lights up his path for him—God who rescues the Vedas, who hews to pieces the demons, who punishes Ravan, who stuns the Mechhas, who assumes ten forms in his ten incarnations, who is the protector of men, the saviour of the world, the destroyer of serrows:

JASOMAR, June 24th, 1909. 53. The fellowing is taken from a poem which appears in the Jasobar [Jessore] of the 24th June over the signature of Srimati Snehasila Choudhurani:—

Thieves have robbed your mether-country of all her wealth and caused tears to flow from her eyes; but your eyes have always been closed in sleep. Do not remain in this death-like sleep any longer, but awake and devote yourselves to the Mother's service. You are her last hope, and it is for you to save her life even at the cost of your own.

NAYAR, June 24th, 1909, The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 24th June writes:

It is being noticed that the people of the Instituty of the Indians. whole country are imbibing the character of opium enters. After the beginning of the Muhammadan rule, we enjoyed one

nsp of seven hundred years. Then we wolle up for a few days; an establishing the English in the country and being without any anxiety, fell sgain into drawing the country and very. Thereafter only a few men woke up once; and after raising a storm of useless revolution under a whimsical impulse, fell again into a deep trapes. Efterwas continued to the country of the co impulse, fell again into a deep trunce. Fifty years of regular lethargy followed; and at the tunuit of the partition of Bengul, we raised our alcepy heads and spoke in a drowey voice, "Will you betake yourselves to Swadsik?" "All right, brother". Then again we were entranced we know not at the eight of what Was the sleep produced by the lullaby sung by the police? Or was our intoxication from opium increased by the form of hemp which was smoked by the Midnapore police, and under the influence of which they declared 154 persons as accused persons, and discovered bombs in the parlour of Santosh, in the Basanta Malati Akhra, in the Rusmoncha of Jamini Mullik, as well as in the pleasure groves of Kamini? Or did the deep rours of the Barrah Decoity cause us to have lookjaw, after fainting away?" Or was our sleep deepened by the pattings on our back, and the sweet tune of the song of Administrative Reforms sung by the high-minded grandsire, Morley?

But we say, this is not the time to sleep or dream under drowsiness. It is your duty to act in such a way as to enable your countrymen to live and remain in peace and happiness, and not to have anything to do with false sedition, unrest and preachings of rebellion, nor to deal in bombs and crackers

that are works of childish fancy.

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55. Referring to an objection made by the Muhammadan community MINISOSUPPARIS, against the play of "Ayesha" which was advertised The staging of plays with to be staged on the boards of the Minerva Theatre Musalman characters. of Calcutta, the Mihir-o-Sudhakar [Calcutta] of Car business stars

the 25th June writes -We cannot but express our regret at the evil proclivity displayed by the proprietor of the theatre. Now-a-days a new era is being inaugurated in the theatres of Calcutta by the introduction of plays with Muhammadan characters; and such a bad taste is being displayed simply for the sake of lucre. Sometime ago a great riot was about to break out over the staging of the play "Satnam", which was only averted with the help of the police, who stupped the play. On the one hand the Bengali leaders try to bring about amity between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, but on the other the theatre parties try to create a discord between them by staging plays that must be offensive to the latter. If the leaders had only objected to the matter from beforehand, all trouble would have been averted even before the staging of the play. However, in the present case, the leaders of the two communities have shown great wisdom by arriving at a settlement.

The Busumati [Calcutta] of the 26th June has the following:—

We have noticed, for sometime past, a morbid self-consciousness on the part of the Musalman community, which makes it extremely sensitive to the least breath or whisper of disparagement. This is partly due to the petting and pampering of Government and partly to the extreme anxiety. displayed by certain Hindu and Brahmo leaders to conciliate that community. Utterly forgetful of the services of Hindu writers in the cause of the rehabilitation of leading Moslem historic characters; Musalmans now fall to reviling any and every Hindu author, who, either for the sake of historic fidelity or artistic light and shade, happens to paint any Musalman character in his book in an unfavourable light. They dare not assail English writers who are responsible for the mischief, in that it was they who, in their works, did, in the first instance, give currency to these unpalatable notions, but they are prompt enough to attack any unfortunate Hindu author who but follows these English authorities: This tendency has become so common as to affect even a sober and sensible journal like the Musalman. That journal has fallen foul of Babu Dwijendra Lal Ray because of his unfavourable representation of the character of Aurangueb in his play "Durgadas." Dwijen Babu should have, it opines, rejected an anti-Musalman authority like Colonel Todd in favour of Stanley Lane Poole. Now, this is an opinion so absurd that no one will be ready to accept it. Even some Hindu critics have expressed the opinion that Hindu writers may well refrain, for the sake of avoiding a quarrel, from drawing upon Musalman sources when they have so rich a field offered to them in their own poetry

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and mythology. But they lorget that art has the privilege of soming upon everything appropriate for its purposes as its own and that it dwells in an atmosphere far above any national passions or prejudices. It is a pity that the Musalmans should fail to perceive so evident a truth.

56. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutts] of the 28th June in an article headed "The Aga Khan's pleadings," writes:—

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DAILT HITAVADI, June 28th, 1909, etc.

Efforts of the Muhammadans of this country considered to seems privileges for them their own position and British politics, and underselves.

stood the fruits of the policy of division, they would have tried to get their desired object from Englishmen, not by

would have tried to get their desired object from Englishmen, not by referring to their loyalty, but by appealing to justice and religion and by mentioning their fitness. But it is to be regretted that they have not yet the intelligence to give up the hope of securing supremacy for their own community for the good of the whole of India. We admit that loyalty to the Sovereign is one of the chief merits of the subject, but is it the only qualification for gaining political rights?

The Basumati [Calcutta] of the 26th June publishes a cartoon in which a Muhammadan baby is represented as lying on its breast inside a basic and weeping all the while for being unsuccessful in getting possession of a round thing which is named "Morley's soap—separate election," towards which one of its hands is extended. At the top and bottom of the picture are written "He won't be happy till he gets it "and "The undue demand of

the baby" respectively.

June 24th, 1909.

57. The Sanjivani [Calcutta] of the 24th June mentions the many different classes into which the Muhammadan community is divided and says that the caste system exists among the Musalmans as well as the Hindus.

DARUS SULTANAT, June 25th, 19 A. 58. The Darus Sultanat [Calcutta] of the 25th June continues its comment on Dr. Mukerji's letter (vide paragraph 59 of the Report for the week ending the 26th June), in which he says that the Musalmans spend more money on food than the Hindus, and are therefore more healthy than the latter, they are besides indolent as compared with the former who are very active, laborious and eager to accept any employment for the sake of earning their bread.

NATAK,7 June 20th, 1909,

59. The Nayak [Calcutta] of the 26th June writes:— Consciousness of guilt is the cause of great Guilty-minded Anglo-Indian uneasiness. Can the Englishman or the Times of papers and their cries. India tell us why they cannot bear any talk about religion, truth or the feelings of a nation? A burglar entering a quiet house, need not necessarily move very carefully; but he is discovered soon if he be frightened when the inmates of the house try to make their belongings secure. Though our countrymen are asleep, yet they are not altogether devoid of consciousness. So much noise made by them is only due to their consciousness of guilt. If we be able to mark out such people, and if these irreligious people have to tremble at the name of our eternal religion, then we are to understand that religion itself is making its power felt in every section of the society, that the rod of the chastiser has been dazzling the eyes of the guilty.

NATAK, June 25th, 1909. Objection of the Anglo-Indian asked to be improved, in order that diseases may disappear, the Englishman raised an alarm that in order to do so, arrangements for "the removal of offensive matter" would be made, and consequently all Englishmen

of offensive matter" would be made, and consequently all Englishmen would be driven out of the country. Again, the Times of India has raised an alarm as soon as Babu Aravinda Ghosh has delivered his speech at the religious conference at Uttarpara. The paper says:—

"The preaching of the Sanaton Dharma, if it is conducted vigorously and systematically, and with the fervour, skill and idealism of which certain Bengali preachers have shown themselves capable, will strengthen the

Transferror sinds at most of trade black a fine on erest water as a

individuality of the East. It will make separatism most resolute and effective."

The Times further says that the conjunction of Oriental religious training

with Western politics is most dangerous.

As a result of our efforts to save our industries, we are imprisoned, deported and fined; and no one knows what will be the effect of our endeavours to improve the health of the country; but something is sure to follow, as an alarm has been raised from Koils Ghat. Again, if we try to engage ourselves in religion, the same kind of alarms follow. So, we are debarred from doing anything, and hence it may be asked where are we to go to?

61. The Marwari [Calcutta] of the 25th June does not understand why its Koila Ghat contemporary (the Englishman) Unnecessary fear of the Englishshould be afraid to see Babu Arabindo Chose actively joining political movements. According

to the Englishman, he should not have been allowed to go to Eastern Bengal, the centre of seditious movements; but this would have been the case if the Englishman had the authority, which (fortunately) he has not.

62. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 23rd June denies the accuracy of the prevailing popular impression that the trade in

The success of swadeshi. belati piece-goods is now expanding at the cost of the swadeshi industry. It is true that the Calcutta market in belati piece-goods has now looked up just a little, but that is because improved agricultural conditions in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, parts of the country where the swadeshi feeling has not obtained much hold, now enable the people of those localities to buy more cloth than in the immediate past, when famine conditions prevailed among them. Then again, with a view to promote the sale of belati piece-goods in Eastern Bengal and Assam, dealers are laying-in a stock of those goods in excess of the actual demand. So naturally there has been a rise in the prices of piece-goods in the Calcutta markets; but this increased demand and rise in prices is, in the eyes of a competent judge like Capital, an insignificant and temporary thing, which has not so far raised the figures of imports from England, or led to any appreciable clearing of the stocks in the godowns.

Indeed, the fact is swadeshi piece-goods are coming every day into extended use. The trade in machine-made swadeshi piece-goods is now in the hands of the Marwaris, but that in hand-loom-made products is still in the

control of the Bengalis.

Not only are swadeshi piece-goods, machine and hand-made, finding extended sales, belati shoes, bangles, cutlery, scents and soaps also are going out of use more and more amongst the majority of respectable Bengalis. Similarly with belati salt and sugar. Belati sugar is indeed used still to some extent in the production of sweetmeats, but very rarely is it used for other purposes by bhadralog Bengalis. Thus swadeshi is slowly but steadily spreading.

Reviewing the proceedings of the Barisal Provincial Conference held at Jhalakati the other day, the Bihar Bandhu [Bankipore] of the 26th June

observes :-

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There is now a cry for having a conference in every place in Bengal. Some people had thought that the repressive laws would have the effect of curbing the zeal of the Bengalis; but, far from it, we find that the swadsshi and boycott movement has gained in strength. It is the duty of everyone to take part in this movement, for it is calculated to conduce to the welfare of all the Indians. The Hindus will prosper under the influence of the swadeshi, which is the only source of support left to them. It is an incantation which sever to be recited without forgetting it even in dream. Our countrymen should never try to approach the bounds of sedition, but should engage themselves in discharging their duties: this would surely please our English masters, who would then favour us with the right of self-government.

The falling off by 40 lakhs in the import of cloth into this country in April last is, according to the Shiksha [Arrah] of the 24th June, due to the

poverty of its people.

Referring to the statement made by the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, after listening to the speech of Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee that he was glad at the starting of the swadeshi movement in

DAILY HITAVADI,

India, and that though it meant loss to British trade, yet he bore no grudge

against it, the Nayak [Calcutta] of the 26th June remarks :-

Quite so, it is because they bear no grudge against the swedchi movement that all the official and non-official whites have become restless for fear of losing their bread as a result of this movement. If Mr. Ashworth and other whites had really loved our swadeshi, then misdeeds in the name of maintaining law and order would not have been committed in this country in connection with trade and commerce.

Learning the proposal to close the Mills in Manchester on three days of the week in future instead of on Sunday only, the Marweri [Calcutta] of the

25th June exclaims: "Victory to the swadsohi,"

The Bir Bharat [Calcutta] of the 27th June also notices the same with the remark: "A happy news for the swadeshi."

SAMJIVANI, June 24th, 1909. The Barisal Conference. The minds of the people of Backerganj are overladen with grief owing to the deportation of Babus Aswini Kumar Dutt, Satish Chandra Chatterjee and others. But still they flocked to the meetings in thousands and evinced the greatest zeal in making the Conference a success. The Volunteers were unsparing in their pains to serve the delegates and make their stay at Barisal comfortable. Not even the inclement weather could damp the spirits of these young patriots who, when it blew a strong gale, actually laid themselves down at great risk to their own lives on the sheets of tin composing the roof of the place of meeting to prevent their being blown off and thus disturbing the proceedings. The Conference was attended by Babu Aravinda Chosh who was accorded a most cordial reception.

DAILY HITAVADI, June 24th, 1909. 64. The Daily Hitavadi [Calcutta] of the 24th June writes thus in connection with the case of Pandit Mokhyada Charan Samadhyayi:—

The day on which Maharaja Nanda Kumar was executed, Calcutta was denuded of Brahmins and every Hindu without exception fasted for a whole day and bathed in the Hooghly to purify himself. Contrast that time with the present. What a terrible change has come about in the course of a hundred years? Samadhyayi, learned in the Vedas, and orthodox though he is, stands to-day friendless and resourceless. If, however, small birds like the Tittiva (Parra Jacana or Goensis) can manage to suck up the ocean, Samadhayyi also will be saved by the grace of God.

BASUMATI, June 26th, 1909. Calcutta of the 26th June expresses its satisfaction at the contradiction made by the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, of the recent statement about the resignation of Lord Minto. The journal will be glad to see the introduction of Reform Scheme made under the supervision of the liberal-minded Lord Minto.

HITVARTA, June 24th, 1909. 66. The Hitvarta [Calcutta] of the 24th June reads an allegory in the Hindu holiday of the Car festival held every year and advises its readers to lay aside the distinction of easte and creed which is not observed in the temple of Jagannath, and, with one heart, to draw the car of nationalism which alone can enable them to traverse the whole earth.

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strange block that mould one are

DRIVA PAPERS.

URIYA AWD NAVASAMVAD, June 16th, 1909. The Uriga and Navasamvad [Balasore] of the 16th June supports the proposal of the Syndicate to hold a supplementary Entrance Examination in December next for the benefit of those candidates who were plucked in the last Entrance Examination, and hopes that the Senate will senetion this reasonable proposed in consideration of the fact that

Senate will sanction this reasonable proposal in consideration of the fact that the new regulations of the University governing the Matriculation Examination will come into force in 1910.

68. The Uriya and Navasamvad [Balasore] Price of paddy and rice is of the 16th June states that paddy wells at 22 seers and rice at 84 seem per rupee at Akhyapada, in the Balasore district.

The Uriya and Navasamuad [Balasore] of the 16th June states that Baba Akrara Charan Giri is distributing gratis Liberality of Babu Akmirs patent and other medicines to the poor in the Jellasore thans of the Balasore district. This generous act is highly commendable.

June 16th, 1909.

The Uriya and Nevasamvad [Balasore] of the 16th June states that while a boat was crossing the Baitarani at Jamubag A river accident in Jajpar. ghat near Jajpur, it was upset by a heavy shower of rain accompanied with strong wind. The passengers, who were on the boat, were thrown into the river and of these two were drowned.

URIYA AND NAVASAMVAD, June 16th, 1909.

The Uriya and Navasamvad [Balasore] of the 16th June states that Professor Chatwood in charge of the Astronomical The discovery of a new planet named Walker by an Astronomer Observatory at Hyderabad, discovered on the night of the 1st May 1909, a new planet, which is said to stationed at Hyderabad.

URIYA AND NAVASAHVAD June 16th, 1909.

be ten thousand times bigger than the sun and whose distance from the earth is said to be ten thousand times the distance of the sun from the earth. The new planet has been designated as Walker, in bonour of Mr. G. Casson Walker, 1.C.s., c.s.1., the Financial Minister of Hyderabad,

The Urige and Navasamuad [Balasore] of the 16th June exhorts the public to subscribe liberally towards the fund that An exhortation to the Hindu has been started at Balasore, with a view to repair public on behalf of the Jhareswar the Jhareswar Temple with its tank and attached houses that are in a dilapidated condition and out

UMITA AND NAVABAMVAD, June 16th, 1909.

Temple and tank. of repair, and observes that the tank is very useful to the public.

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73. Referring to the enquiry set on foot at Midnapore in connection with the Midnapore Bomb case, the Samuad Vahika The enquiry in connection with Balasore of the 17th June observes that Mr. the Midnapore Bomb case. Macpherson should not have been entrusted with the enquiry as he is the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division to which Midnapore belongs, and as the enquiry is directed against Mr. Weston and his subordinate officers who had any hand in the management of that case. The enquiry should have been entrusted either to an officer unconnected with the district or to the members of a mixed Commission.

June 17th, 1909.

74. A correspondent of the Samuad Vahika [Balasore] of the 17th June Samuad Vahira, recommends the claims of Mr. M. A. Ahad, son of Claims of Mr. M. A. Ahad re-Maulvi Abdul Sumud, District Sub-Registrar of commended to the notice of the Balasore, who has passed B. A. from Aligarh College in the United Provinces, to the notice of the authorities. The correspondent states that the acquirements of a graduate from the Aligarh College are superior to those of an ordinary graduate from

June 17th, 1909.

ALL LONG COME

the colleges in Bengal. 75. The Garjatbasini [Talcher] of the 19th June complains that the postal dak from Debgarh to Talcher reaches the A postal complaint. latter station after three or four days and that this delay is very inconvenient to the Talcher public. The writer, therefore, suggests that there should be a separate bag for Talcher and that it should pass through Bajrakote station.

GARJATRASINI, June 19th, 1909.

76. The Garjatbasani [Talcher] of the 19th June thanks the young Raja of Bargarh, in Ganjam, for his liberality in paying Rs. 1,700 towards the construction of a road from Bargarh to Sorada and for paying Rs. 200 towards the construction of a sarai or traveller's shed at Rasulkunda.

GABJATBASINI, June 19th, 1909.

HALL CHREINS.

The Garjasbasini [Talcher] of the 19th June complains that the depredations committed by tigers in Hindole have become The man-eaters in Hindole. continual and that the tiger-scare prevails throughout that State. It is therefore necessary that the authorities concerned should do something substantial in the interests of human life in that State.

GARJATBASINI, June 19th, 1909. Gamatrasini, June 19th, 1909.

Destruction of young paddy plants in Hindole.

78. The Garjathasini [Talcher] of the 19th June states that many young paddy plants in Hindole have been destroyed by continual rain

UTEALBARIA, June 19th, 1909. for about ten days.

An open letter to the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.B., by Muhammadan correspondent.

79. A correspondent calling himself "A Muhammadan" writes from Balasore an open letter to the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Das, C.I.E., which is published in extense in the columns of the Utkalbarta [Calcutta] of the 19th The correspondent asserts that the prepon-

derance of the Bengalis in Orissa does injury not only to the interests of the geniune Uriyas, but also to those of the Muhammadans who have settled in Orissa. If the Bengalis are looked upon as natives of Orissa, the Muhammadans will be the greater sufferers, because their condition, when compared with that of the Muhammadans settled in other parts of India, will be found very unadvanced. It is true that Government has adopted a sympathetic policy in dealing with the Muhammadan interest in Orissa, but the success of that policy depends mainly on the inclination of high officers stationed in that Province. Government has already done great injury to the interest by sending Bengali officers as Commissioners, Muhammadan District Judges and District Magistrates, for during their stay in that Province they made over many appointments to Bengalis. Mr. Gupta as Commissioner, Mr. Mitra as District Judge, and Babu Purna Chandra Mitra as District Collector shewed preference to the interest of the Bengalis at the sacrifice of that of the Muhammadans and genuine Uriyas. Even Mr. Gupta, who professed great sympathy for the Uriyas, brought down officers from Eastern Bengal, to which part of Bengal he himself belonged. It is therefore a great mistake on the part of Government to send Bengalis to Orissa as District or Divisional Officers. The correspondent hopes that the Hon'ble Mr. Das will, as the representative of both the Muhammadans and Hindus in Orissa, explain to the fornier their special privileges under the new Parliamentary Statute concerning India and take every reasonable step to protect them from the grinding influence of the Bengalis. As the Muhammadans are inferior to the Hindus in Orissa in many respects, is is necessary that Mr. Das should attend carefully to the interest of the former. This can be easily done as the Hindus and Muhammadans are on friendly terms in Orissa.

UTKALBARTA, June 19th, 1909.

80. The Utkalbarta [Calcutta] of the 19th June states that rice sells at 6 seers per rupee at Jajpur, on account of the High price of rice in Jajpur. presence of a large number of pilgrims in that

UTEALBARTA. June 19th, 1909.

81. The Utkalbarta [Calcutta] of the 19th June states that on account of a sudden flood in the river Kharsua, a breach has A dangerous breach in the been effected in its southern embankment near Kharsua embankment. Binjharpur, which has resulted in the destruction of young paddy plants over an area of 150 square miles. This has made the tenantry very uneasy.

UTKALDIPIKA. June 19th, 1919.

The Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality having inflicted a fine of 15 days' pay on the Conservancy Inspector who An action of the Cuttack Munihad not credited some Municipal money in the cipal Chairman not approved. account book, the Utkaldipika [Cuttack] of the 19th June observes that as the guilt of the Inspector was established by a Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose, he should have been brought before a Criminal Court. Besides all the accounts in the possession of the Inspector or with which he was in any way connected, should have been examined thoroughly. The attention of the Municipal Commissioners is at once drawn to the matter.

UTHALDIPIKA, June 19th, 1909.

83. The Utkaldipika [Cuttack] of the 19th June states that the guardians, relatives and friends of lunatics sent from Orissa to Ranchi find it very difficult to see them at that A word on behalf of the lunatics sent from Cuttack to Banchi and place, which is far removed from the Orissa their friends. Province. They are mostly poor and cannot afford to pay for their journey to Ranchi. The writer requests the Government to do something in the matter.

84. Referring to the enquiry that is going on at Midnapore in connection with the Midnapuv Bomb case, the Uttaldipits The enquiry in connection with the Midnapore Bomb case.

[Cuttack] of the 19th June observes that the enquiry should have been made over to a Commission consisting of a High Court Judge or some other independent officer not

in any way connected with the Burdwan Division. The writer, however, hopes

that the enquiry will do some public good.

The Mallickpur bridge on the Cuttack-Taldanda Boad destroyed by excessive rain.

85. The Utkaldipika [Cuttack] of the 19th June states that on account of beavy rains, the bridge at Mallickpur on the Cuttack-Taldanda Road having given way, the passengers find considerable difficulty in making safe journeys. The matter is brought to the notice

of the Cuttack District Board.

86. The Utkaldipiks [Cuttack] of the 19th June states that a boat carrying many men and women sank in the Baitarani A river accident at the Baraha at the Barahajin ghat near the Jajpur town. The ghat of the Baitarani river. ghat being situated on the boundary line between

the Balasore and the Cuttack districts, and the boat having sunk on the Balasore side of the line, two days passed before any enquiry could be set on foot. It is said that the manjhi took in more passengers than the boat could afford to contain and thereby brought about the catastrophe. Some men and women are said to have been drowned. Some measures should be adopted to avoid river accidents that are becoming frequent in Orissa.

87. The Utkaldipika (Cuttack) of the 19th Public health in Cuttack. June states that the health of the Cuttack town

is good.

The Utkaldipika [Cuttack] of the 19th June gives an account of the 88. evening party held at the Cuttack Union Club, through the exertions of the members of the An evening party in honour of Babu Bepin Behari Gupta, the retiring Principal of the Raven-Cuttack College and its attached institutions, to shaw College. meet Babu Bepin Behari Gupta, the retiring

Principal of that College. The proceedings of the meeting were carried on quietly and successfully, being attended by the picked gentlemen of the station. The writer observes that the Principal committed a great mistake by abolishing the Law classes quickly without waiting for the final decision of the higher authorities.

BIDHU BHUSAN MUKERJEE.

Offg. Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE, The 3rd July, 1909.

UPRALDIPERA.

UPEALDIPIEA, June 19th, 1909.

UTEALDIPIEA, June 19th, 1909.

81. Referring to the enquiry that is going on at alldaspero in oppneotion The reserver in exercises with the Midnapar Bomb case, the Uthardipoles in the Uthardipoles in the Uthardipoles in the Uthardipoles and the Oblin June obstrace that the CYELTDINIES. John Bill each

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REPORT (PART II)

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Week ending Saturday, 3rd July 1909.

CONT	ENTS.
Pare	Pope
List of native-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Special Branch 339	(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—
L.—Former Portuos.	The Calcutta mail disaster
.NiL	(k)—General—
II.—Hows Administration. (a)—Pelice— "A brief for reaction"	The Midnapore enquiry The Bengal Council election The Barisal District Conference "Know the people" Babu Surendra Nath Banerji and anarchism The Midnapore enquiry Babu Sachindra Prasad Bose The Barrah dacoity enquiry The deportations The Midnapore enquiry The Midnapore case Aswini Kumar Dutt in prison The Midnapore enquiry "Wanted—a united congress" The Bengal Executive Council Nationalism and Bihar "" "A49 "A49
o)—Jaile—	III.—LagetsLaviou. Nil.
Nil.	IV.—Names Spares.
d)—Bducation—	Nil.
Nil.	VProspects of the Chops and Countries of the Proper. Nil.
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Ril.	not to be conciliated " ib. "Newspaper baiting " 261 Estrangement between Indians and Europeans ib.

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LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPARERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1909.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published	l. Edition.		Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
1 8	"Amrita Basar Patrika" "Behar Herald"	Calcutte		•••	K. P. Chatterji, age 45, Brahmin Monmatha Nath Dey, age 40, Pleader of Bankipore.	4,000 50 0
8	"Beharee"	Bankipore	. Bi-weekly	•••	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P.	760
4	"Bengalee"	. Calcutta	. Daily	•••	Sharma of Musaffarpur. 8, N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 38,	6,000
6	" Bihar"	. Patna .	. Weekly	•••	and Kali Nath Roy. Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of	750
6	"Hindoo Patriot"	. Calcutta .	Daily	•••	Bankipore, age 35. Kayastha. Srish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 40, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
7	"Indian Empire"	. Ditto .	Weekly	•••	- 1 Ot - 1 - De - 1 AR	1,500
8	"Indian Migror"	. Ditto .	. Daily	•••		1,000
10	"Indian Nation" "Indian Tit-Bits"		Weekly Do.	•••	N. N. Ghose, age 58, Ber-at-Law	800 800
11 12	"Kayostha Mossenger" "Moslem Chronicle"		Do.	•••	Jugal Kishore, age 36, Kayastha Abdul Hamid, B.A., age 37, Muhammadan.	500 700
13 14	" Musalman" " Reis and Rayyet"		Do. Do.	•••	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans Jogesh Chandre Dutt, age 58, a Calcutta	500 500
16	"Star of Utkal"	. Cuttack .	Do.	•••	house-owner. Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 68, retired Head master of a Government	400
16	"Telegraph"	. Calcutta	Do.	•••	College. Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 31	18,000

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(a) Police

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or whether it is a political concession granted after thefullast and most matured consideration by the Government of India, the Bengales, states that the process of argument, which enables that versatile journal to make out that while the Executive Government can do no wrong, the High Court from the conditions of the case must always be doing wrong, has arisen from the inveterate habit the High Court has of applying a high standard of judicial evidence to Police evidence, and the argument is that unless the standard of judicial evidence is lowered to the level of the police standard, the conviction of political offenders can never be secured.

The paper thinks that the Government has unhappily altered the procedure applicable to the trial of certain classes of political offenders, and points out the case of Mr. Smither, who, acting in a spirit wholly unjudicial, preferred to make great point of it that the fullest possible evidence could not be obtained against the persons who were accused before him in the Midnapore bomb case, the implication being that the Court was justified in acting upon in sufficient evidence, and concludes this remark by noting that in this very case, in which this absurd dictum was laid down, the High Court proceeded to apply the highest standard of evidence known to the law, and exposed point by point the unreliability of the evidence upon which Mr. Smither convicted the three accused and inflicted upon them ferocious sentences.

Continuing, the journal says that there can be no lowering of standards anywhere. Rather the cry is for raising the standard of police capacity and integrity. The so-called reform of the police has proved a dreadful failure, in that it has not improved police especity. Rather police incapacity has been strikingly revealed in connection with the recent "political" cases. A higher standard of detective ability was needed for this class of cases. The ordinary methods of extorted confessions, confessions by approvers and the other usual concomitants of police procedure—which are supposed to suffice in ordinary cases, have broken down utterly. The Executive must take its lead from the Judiciary and not the Judiciary from the Executive. For the Executive to do so, it is necessary to reform the police in other respects than merely giving its members higher pay and constituting them into an irresponsible department working in secret, practically above the law, and capable of influencing the policy of the Executive, perverting the law and fouling the very fountainhead of justice. That would be a disaster involving far greater evil than the paper cares to dwell upon at the present moment. to error other to the existing and hevening Course of

(b) - Working of the Courts.

The Midnapore enquiry.

The Midnapore enquiry.

One, as several points of difference have arisen in connection with the enquiry, even though the official pronouncement in the Bengal Legislative Council has considerably cleared the atmosphere. It objects to the presence of Mr. Weston and the police efficials connected with the case, and says that the evidence could have been taken by Mr. Macpherson alone, and after forming his conclusions as to what he should accept or reject, he could have asked for an explanation of suspicious points. This, in the paper's estimation, would have been the proper course to adopt, and would have been quite fair to the police.

The paper continues to point out that it is doubtful whether the method that has been adopted is femalite, for in the way Mr. Macpherson is proceeding,

Drugatino, 26th June 1910.

INDIAN NATION, 21st June 1909.

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it will be very difficult for him to give due consideration to the dual responsibility of finding out if there was any illegality in connection with a case that has been disposed of by the High Court, and of also ascertaining whether there really was a conspiracy.

PATRIKA, 22nd June 1969. English papers have at last got at the real state of The Barrah and Midnapore affairs with regard to the Barrah and Midnapore cases. Since the discovery of the bomb factory, only the dark side of the shield had been presented to the English press who have vied with each other in expressing opinions and recommending more and more drastic measures to put down "sedition." At last the real truth has been revealed to them by the finding of the High Court in the two cases, which were held to typify the spirit of sedition and lawlessness which was sought to be shown to be abroad in this country.

AMRITA BASAR PATRIKA, 22nd June 1909. The Barrah case had been got up to indicate how gentle-born Bengali youths had taken to gang robbery to provide funds for their revolutionary propaganda. The Midnapore affair had been created to prove how "from Rajah to beggar" all "were knit together by the same thread' (in the words of the chief police architect of the case) in conspiring against the local representatives of British rule, and the carefully cooked reports that reached the English Press and public helped to strengthen the impression which it was intended to produce. But the High Court judgments have overturned all the elaborate plans, proving to demonstration by the calm and judicial analysis of the prosecution evidence how both the cases were clever inventions."

Continuing, with an extract from the Manchester Guardian—" These cases constitute an unpleasant record, and confirm the impression widely spread among all classes in India, that the native police are the most unreliable"—the paper takes exception to the last line of the extract, and asks if the "native police" are not subordinates, whose business it is to loyally obey orders, they

being under the control of highly paid European officers.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

INDIAN EMPIRE, 23nd June 1909. Tangible grievances.

and the Government of Bengal to a communication, bringing to notice the hardship entailed on people by the manner in which the road-cess is collected. It is a summary proceeding which invests the Certificate officer with powers to destrain and sell the moveable properties of people, and that without the safeguards which usually hedge in the process of law. And if this power is great, equally great care should be bestowed and caution exercised in applying this provision, so that the same may not be turned into a veritable engine of oppression. The paper is firmly convinced that if an enquiry were instituted into the working of Certificate officers in general, it would expose a state of things which can never be conducive either to the reputation of Revenue Courts or to the welfare of the people.

BEFOREN, 14th June 1900, Epidemics in Calcutta.

Epidem

(g)-Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

Buygarun; 20nd June 1900. The Calcutta mail disaster.

The Calcutta mai

draw correct conclusions. According to the paper, accidents of this sort can be prevented, at least minimized, with due forethought and precaution, and an improvement in the staff at least, a contented staff, will go a great way towards the prevention of these accidents. In the paper's estimation it ought to be the business of the Railway Board and the Government to see that not a single accident goes unscrutinised and not a single guilty person goes unpunished.

525. In connection with the Bath Jatra festival, the Amrita Basar

Patrika brings to notice the fact that the majority

of the pilgrims, who paid for third class accommo-

dation, were conveyed by goods wagons! The journal enlarges upon the sufferings these poor people are said to have endured when travelling in that state, and condemns the railway arrangements that were made for this occasion. The paper wonders how the paternal Government could permit this, and says that it is the uncomplaining nature of the meek Hindu which allowed the Company, like other Indian Railways on similar occasions, to behave towards the pilgrim passengers in such an insufferable way. It becomes all the more imperative on the ma bap Sirkar to look after the interests of the dumb, long-suffering pilgrim passengers.

526. The Indian Nation draws attention to the incident which occurred in a train in which two Rajput princes had Princes and Military officer.

secured two reserved first-class seats, and an English Army Officer entered the compartment. The military gentleman at once bethought himself of getting rid of the disagreeable presence of these princes and summarily told the brothers to leave the compartment, to which they naturally refused. Maddened by defiance, the officer threatened violence and attempted to awe his fellow-passengers into submission. One of the princes, however, being armed, drew out his revolver, which indeed changed the aspect of things, and the mortified military man was obliged to call for police help; and the princes were taken into custody. The journal thinks that if this scandal is allowed to be hushed up, a great injustice will be done. The rights of railway passengers are the same, and it is binding on the Railway Company concerned to see that all its rules are respected, and in case of infringement, exact the fullest penalty. Who is to recompense the princes for the wanton insult offered to them, the detention and the worry they had to undergo, and any probable inconvenience or loss caused by delay? The journal thinks that if these allegations are true, it is the clear duty of both the Military Department and the Railway Company to take measures to punish the miscreant adequately.

(h)—General.

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The Midnapore enquiry.

Officer who has all along been the official superior of Mr. Weston, and thinks that such an enquiry could only be conducted with propriety by a mixed Commission on which the non-official element was adequately represented. As it is, it questions whether Mr. Weston should be allowed to be present at the enquiry, and yet this has been allowed, and if Mr. Macpherson were to question this, he would be but sitting in judgment on his official superiors.

The paper has grave doubts if Sir Andrew Fraser consulted his legal advisers before sanctioning the prosecution of so many respectable gentlemen who were sought to be implicated in this case, and considers that on the above two points the scope of the enquiry is unduly narrow, and perhaps bound to be narrow, since the enquiry is to be purely official.

528. The Bihar hopes that the imminent unseemly quarrel which is bound to take place between the two candidates, Babu Kedar Nath and Babu Krishna Sahay, in this election, will be averted, as the object of these elections is more than half defeated if harm results from them.

ANTHIPA BASAN PATRIEA, Shed June 1990.

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529. The Bengales congrutulates the organisets of the Barisal District Conference on the success that has attended their The Barisal District Conference. efforts. The paper particularly eulogises the efforts which Babu Arabinda Ghosh made in speaking on the eminent virtues of Mr. Aswini Kumar Dutt with reference to his deportation. This according to the paper, was exactly as it should be. The respect shown by the delegates to Babu Aswini Kumar ought to open the eyes of the bureaucracy to the limitations of the policy they have for some time been

Continuing, the paper states show the delegates from all parts of the district of Backergange greated the very mention of Baba Aswini Kumar's name with enthusiasm and gratitude, and compares a conference of the eaple of Backergunge without the inspiring personality of Baba Aswini Kumar with the play of Hamlet with the part of the Prince left out. That is why the people did the next best thing by placing a photo of Babu Aswini

Kumar on the dais.

The article concludes by hoping that the obvious lesson of this incident will not be lost upon the authorities, and states that even the terrible misfortune that has befallen the people of that district in the enforced separation from them of their beloved leader has not cooled their ardour, and that they are still as willing, as they are able, to do their part of the national work with sobriety and patience, and in a spirit of unswere ing respect for the law, but above all, with enthusiasm, courage and

530. The Bengales in a leading article tries to show that they who hold the political destiny of India in their hands could do no better than study and know thoroughly the "Know the people."

people and their natures. It writes:-"When a popular leader who loves his country as much as any man loved his, fresh from the sufferings of unmerited persecution, finds that his people, that is to say the articulate section, are no longer what they were a short year age—their enthusiasm apparently gone—their patriotism reduced to the irreducible minimum—and in his eagerness to keep his own faith and that of his followers steady and firm—the faith that is the inspiring motive of action says to himself or others that the inarticulate section, at any rate, are still as enthusiastic and as hopeful as they were, we feel disposed to say to him, "Brother, do not deceive yourself." In truth, self-deception, if it is so ruinous to the individual, is often fatal to a nation. One can hardly say the same thing of the patriot who dogmatises about the people in the same fashion and believes that his desires and imaginations about a certain thing are possible and can be realised. To such a man the problem of national elevation is a problem of the deepening of faith-often, one is bound to say, the deepening of his own faith." It continues then: "One may go so far as to add that when the times are auspicious and the fortunes of the fight do not hurry the combatant to dungeon or stake's this faith and this enthusiasm enable the devotes to achieve feats which the mere reasoner would never have thought possible." Continuing, the paper states that the true elevation of man can never be brought about by more heat, - there must ut least be as much light as m without knowledge is heat without light, -in other words, it is absolutely necessary to know the people to be able to uplift them. Involve med and side to bear thought out to be weeke

The paper then writes: "That the destiny of the country lies in the hands of her own people, and not in those of any other people, that the real problem in India is not one of securing rights but of building a strong, a selfrespecting, a self-subsistent nation, and that the political extration of the country is only a part of this general problem, are some of the truths that have dawned upon us. This is no small gain, specially if we consider the short time in which it has been achieved. But the most important part of our work yet remains to be done, perhaps to be even attempted. Excepting for swadschism, which, after all, was confined only to Bengal, no attempt has been made on anything like an adequate scale to even approach the people. The time has come when all this should change when we should really begin to work for the people—to devote ourselves entirely to uplifting them."

The paper concludes by stating that this "uplifting" of the people will be accomplished by going down to their villages, the dens and hovels where the nation lives, by studying with sympathetic interest its wants and requirements, its feelings and desires—perhaps even its failings and prejudices. Thus and then only can the regeneration of the people and the transformation of their lives be hoped for.

531. In reporting on Babu Surendra Nath's speech at the Press Conference in the Manchester Town Hall, the Bengales remarks that Surendra Nath emphatically expressed his abhorrence of anarchism, which, he believed,

would disappear by the soothing effect of conciliatory progressive measures. Babu Surendra Nath urged the establishment of self-Government in India, as only might have been expected, as nothing but real and effective self-Government can cure any of the many ills from which the country is suffering. As for anarchism, the paper thinks that if it is to be considered as a disease in the body politic and the tendency is to regard it in that light, it can surely be treated as other diseases, whether in the natural or political body, are treated. Here experience is a guide and the proposition may well be laid down that the best way to kill these diseases is to give the people a place in the constitution.

532. The Amrita Basar Pairika is still under the impression that the enquiry at Midnapore is not being conducted in the Midnapore enquiry.

the way it should be, and urges as its reasons for this impression, that both the Deputy Superintendent and the Inspector of Police have not yet forfeited the confidence of the authorities, although their conduct was so severely condemned by the Chief Justice and almost all the leading men of Midnapore. Naturally, from the different treatment of these police officers, who have not been suspended as was hoped, the general public are led to form the belief that the Midnapore enquiry may after all end in smoke, and the people cannot be blamed if they are puzzled at the treatment the authorities are according to the officers in question. The apparent confidence of the Government in the Maulvi and the other police officer, according to this paper, stands in the way of a good many people coming forward to speak out the truth freely. This will naturally go a long way to frustrate the main object of the enquiry.

Continuing, the paper asks: "Where again, is, the guarantee that the discrepancies between the statements of so many witnesses might not be interpreted in favour of the Midnapore police in the same way as was done in the case of the Calcutta police," referring to the incident in a former case when the witnesses were invited to prove police hooliganism in the city.

Another question which the paper asks is how Mr. Macpherson will manage to perform the apparently impossible task of reconciling two opposites, e.g., that the police acted dishonestly by trying to establish a false case; that the police acted honestly, for they and officers of all ranks had good reasons to believe in the existence of an anarchist plot—a most queer position.

Concluding the article, the Amrita Bazar Patrika says that the only way by which this possible impasse may be avoided is to impart a judicial character to the enquiry, with a view to putting the witnesses on their oath, as a safeguard against reckless statements. In short the Commissioner should be empowered to administer oaths to the witnesses, and then issue an amnesty to those from whom bribes had been extorted.

Babu Sachindra Prasad Bose. Sachindra Prasad Bose, in which the deportee complains of all his sufferings, the state of his health,

The paper states that it knows that no sorrowful tears, kind entreaties, or demands of justice will move the political heart of the authorities to release the unfortunate deportees to the relief and joy of their sorrowing near and dear ones, but asks if, considering these gentlemen were not imprisoned after a regular trial in a proper court of justice, it is too much to say that it is incumbent, nay, imperative, on the authorities, to see that their health and physical comforts are taken care of, so that they do not come out, if they come out at all, as so many physical wrecks.

Bungalum, 20nd June 1900,

AMBITA BASAB PATRIKA, 22nd June 1900,

INDIAN HMPIRE, 22nd June 1909, INDIAN BEFERD, 23nd June 1900. The Berret deceity enquiry. The Inspector General of Police, and Commissioner, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Inspector General of Police Engire does not think the enquiry now set on fact will give the public entire satisfaction, for it expects that the Inspector General will be to some extent partial towards his subordinates. The paper hopes, however, that Mesers, Bonham Carter and LeMestrier will rise equal to the trust reposed in them and earn the gratitude and blessings of the people by finding out the party in fault.

INDIAN BEFIRE. 22nd June 1908. 535. The Indian Empire writes: - pourtroids

"It will be then from the report of proceedings The deportations, in the House of Commons bow, the indefetigable and friendly Members of Parliament have again and again returned to the charge, and how when cornered the Government has had to cry peccavit and take shelter under the plea of no information. It is the Government of India which knows and has done all. Only the Secretary of State does not intend to interfere. One thing has certainly been achieved; it is that the world has seen how the liberty of the British Indian subject is a myth. If the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that a subject of the King-Emperor needs be torn from the bosom of his family and kept under lock and key without a trial, without even as much as being told what his offence is, without being given any chance of rebutting the secret information ledged against him, there is no power on earth which can interfere to save him. After this, who can be safe in British India, no matter what his position, rank, and wealth? If the Government would even state what is the nature of his offence, and what the information registered against him, we would feel much relieved. But that is not to be, and Government has declared this in open Parliament. It now remains to be seen if the great English nation would quietly submit to such un-English methods of Government."

INDIAN EMPIRE, 22nd June 1909.

536. The Indian Empire does not seem satisfied at the way in which this enquiry is being conducted, and cannot understand The Midnapore enquiry. why it is being held in the Circuit house in camera. Is it because it is feared that the enquiry will give rise to many ugly scandals and discredit the officials, if the press representatives are allowed to be present and take notes? How can the public be anything but dissatisfied when it is remembered how the police simply turned Midnapore upside down by their pursuit of both prince and peasant, how they heaped insults and indignities on the cream of society, how they sought to victimise innocent people. The paper regrets that it can neither understand nor support the present attitude of the Bengal Government, and the disappointment is all the keener, because Sir Edward Baker is at the helm of affairs, "Was not", asks the paper, "the judgment of the High Court sufficient to fix the guilt on the officials concerned and to call on the of to render satisfactory explanation of their conduct? Perhaps it has been feared that the officials might turn round and say in justification that they took no step in the matter without the knowledge of the high, higher and highest authorities." It is supposed that therein lies the secret of the secret enquiry that is being hald by Mr. Macpherson. 10 standard out additing at walk a

AMBITA BASAB PATRIKA, 22nd June 1909. 537. In publishing a series of extracts and notes from other contemporaries, commenting on the latest judgment of the High Court, the Amrita Bazar Patrika says:

"Yes, the Midnapore case is a typical instance of the way in which the higher authorities may be misled by police concections." It goes further and says: "In his letter to Mr. Dutt, the late Lieutenant-Governor said that 'that case was no case of sudden invention;' he had not only been recieving information since a long time 'from different directions as to the course of events in Midnapore, but he had examined disries which are regularly submitted by Police Officers at Midnapore.' Yet it has been found that though the late Lieutenant-Governor of Hengal was served by the same 'responsible Police officers and others' who have supplied information about the deportees, his moral conviction was based upon fiction!" With the object lesson of the Midnapore case before him, the Amrita Basar Patrika thinks it is rather surprising Lord Morley should yet insist on the infallible character of the evidence that

led him and the Vicercy to deport nine Bengali gentlemen untried and uncharged!

Aswini Rumar Dutt in prison. Eukumar Mitter, son of the deportee Krishna Kumar Dutt in prison. Kumar Mitter, went to see his father in jail lately, and an account of the treatment of Krishna Kumar Bahu was published in several of the Native papers, a well-informed correspondent of the Statement came forward and contradicted the statements which were published regarding

the deportee.

In expressing its pleasure and hope that this contradiction of the Statement is correct, the Aserita Baser Patrita publishes a letter from the nephew of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt, which contains all the latest information about the tre atment that is being accorded to this deportee, and a graphic description of all the hardships, trials, sufferings and privations incurred by the man. The paper then writes: "How we wish another 'well-informed' correspondent would come forward and contradict the above sombre information also! How powerfully the present condition of Babu Aswini Kumar is moving the hearts of the people can in some measure be gathered from the subjoined extract from the telegraphic report of the Barisal District Conference: 'An enlarged photo of Babu Aswini Kumar Dutt was prominently placed on the date and garlanded. The audience stood in reverence when Aswini Babu's name was mentioned by the President.' 13

539. The Amrite Baser Patrika is still under the impression that unless the drawbacks to this enquiry, pointed out in

The Midnapore enquiry.

another issue, are removed, the result is bound to be unsatisfactory. The paper wonders how Mr. Macpherson is going to separate the grain from the chaff; pick out truths from the huge mass of statements before him by scores of witnesses, who are at liberty to tell truths or untruths; and accomplish the difficult task of finding both conspiracy and no conspiracy. Further it still maintains what it contended from the very beginning, viz, that any enquiry into the Midnapore affair, after the judicial finding of the High Court, was absolutely uncalled for, and that the right and judicious course for the Local Government was to follow the line indicated in the judgment of the Chief Justice.

What is now necessary is to limit the scope of the enquiry to only such points as have been dealt with in the High Court judgment, and take evidence in regard to them of a selected number of persons who have a position in society.

The paper goes on to state some of the main points discussed by the Chief

Justice in the judgment :-

(1) The District Magistrate caused Peary Mohun Das to be arrested and consigned to solitary confinement under the Explosives Act, without any charge being framed against him, and without any sanction being obtained from Government, with a view, as alleged, to compel his son to confess.

(2) The part taken by Mr. Weston in securing the confession of Santosh and getting it recorded in his house and in his presence by a Magistrate subordinate to him, whom he helped with questions based on extra-judicial

information and reports.

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(3) The under-trial prisoners were subjected to treatment in jail which was cruel and illegal.

(4) The reprehensible conduct of the two investigating police officers and

the methods adopted by them,

(5) The manufacture and placing of bombs.

If evidence of a selected number of respectable men were taken on the points enumerated above and the condemned officers allowed to defend themselves in the usual way, and the press allowed to report both sides fairly, then the result of the enquiry would be of real value. But what is the position just now? Mr. Weston is exactly in the same position where he was before, though the High Court judgment contains serious imputations against him. The Maulvi and Inspector Lal Mohun have not been suspended, and are enjoying all their influence and power. The Jail Superintendent is apparently not going to be at all meddled with. And Mr. Macpherson is engaged in daily recording the depositions of numbers of witnesses who are at liberty to state whatever they like.

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PATRICA.

Sard June 1909.

AMRITA BASAR PATRIKA, 23rd June 1909. Buseales, 24th June 1902 The Bengales, being in possession of detailed reports of the proceedings of the District Conference at Jhalakati and Bagerhat, is glad to find that both Barisal and Khulna have adopted resolutions in favour of holding a united national congress, and are of opinion that this is the supreme need of the hour.

The journal thinks that these resolutions speak for themselves, and requests the Lahore Committee to take note of the public feeling in this

province. It then continues: - dismonstrate of the bandard box ban brown of

"It is hardly necessary to remind our countrymen of the trite old adage that 'united we stand and divided we fall.' Let us therefore sink all our differences, even if there are any, and attend in our thousands the ensuing session of the congress which meets at Lahore in December next."

The Bengal Executive Council. be an Indian member in the new Executive Council of Bengal, and that the appointment will be given to a Muhammadan, and hopes that the Government, in making its selection, will be influenced only by merit and qualifications.

The paper says that it will give great satisfaction not only to the Muhammadans but also to the Hindus it men like the Hon'ble Syed Shamsul Huda and Mr. Syed Ali Imam were appointed. Either of these gentlemen

would worthily fill a seat in the new Council.

BIHAR HERALD, 26th June 1909.

MUSALMAN,

25th June 1909.

542. The Bihar Herald, in a leading article, tries to show how far the Nationalism and Bihar. spirit of nationalism has spread over Bihar. "It will be generally admitted," says the paper, "that a new wave—the wave of nationalism—is sweeping over the country. The tide is no doubt passing through a definite channel; but as is often the case, when the tide comes, it sometimes penetrates into nooks and corners as well. As the chirpings of the little birds and the sweet cries of babes announce the dawn of the day, so the Bihar Students' Conference is one of the many symptoms which point out the dawn of a new life in Bihar. The activity, the power of organisation, and the earnestness shown by the students in getting up their Conference and making it a success is an unmistakeable proof how the spirit of nationalism is silently but powerfully working its way through the student community of Bihar, and is so moulding their character as to enable them to play their legitimate part in the strenuous struggle for the realisation of Indian nationality. enterprise to their on buly less it to or

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Burgacus, 17th June 1909.

543. In the opinion of the Bengales, the Englishman has thoroughly misrepresented certain known truths, and twist-Englishman on the ed its comments in such a fashion as to com-Midnapore enquiry. pletely destroy the real facts, in reporting on the This peculiar malevolence which the Englishman's com-Midnapore enquiry. ments carry, is typical of the untruth, perversity and dishonesty which the Bengalee associates with a certain section of the police. The Englishman represented Midnapore as the hotbed of political crime, and it was this that set the police working. They started with the theory of a perfect orgy of sedition going on at Midnapore, and pursued their investigations with that ingenuity and courage, for which they are famous. The Englishm represented that a great movement was started by the Calcutta seditionists to stifle the enquiry and to prejudice the case before it came to the Courts. But as a matter of fact what was represented as a movement to stifle the police enquiry was only a movement working in the open, employing perfectly legal methods to protect the people from police oppression. If the people of Midnapore had not resisted, they would have been represented as being cowed down by the knowledge of their criminality. If they resisted, it was to defeat justice!

BENGALUE, 17th June 1909, The Bengales thinks it is desirable that the public press should not criticise the proceedings of the Midnapore case, so as to the hamper the responsible authorities who are endeavouring to find out the actual facts out of a mass of conflicting statements.

The paper says that the Bullehman complains about the weakness of Government, and states that any person of commonsance would hold a different view. The summary and wholesale arrests of men of position and their confinement in prison for a long time, the quartering of armed police, the refusal of the prayers of the people for relief are not symptoms of weakness. On the contrary, it was a display of the strength and power of the executive, which was quite uncelled for.

In the Bengaler's opinion, this enquiry will lead to the exposure, not of men, who are pulling the strings of a very dangerous movement against the British raj," because such persons have no real existence, except in the perverse imagination of irresponsible soribblers, but to the unmasking of those who being entrusted with responsible power have grossly abused it by harasing innocent persons and putting the liberty of loyal citizens in jacquardy. A merciless and scathing exposure of these men would restore the fair fame of the Government, raise its prestige and spread contentment among the people.

545. The Bengales, in a lengthy leading article, tries to show that the

Organisation.

Calcutta Congress has done a great deal of good towards the organisation of this country. "The principal element in this country should be co-operation, and if we go back to the Calcutta Congress of 1906, we find that this was the first principle that was

put into practice,

The old policy of agitating for the removal of grievances and for the preparation of public opinion might be continued, but it must be backed by organisations of a kind that have not existed before. Political agitation, it has been discovered not for the first time but more clearly than before, is hopelessly weak in this country, and cannot be made what it is in England, for example,

until it is backed by organisation of the forces of life.

The English method of agitation was adopted, but it did not succeed because there was nothing in the method itself—the form and procedure—which could lead it to success. It was the fact that, behind this method, there was the manhood of the nation-a nation sternly resolved to have what it wanted, that constituted its power, and it was the discovery that the Indian people, too, must be men—men as resolved as the English to assert themselves and realise their destiny—if they wanted the English method to succeed, that made it necessary to revise both the ideas at the root of the Congress and the methods of its activity, and form the famous "Calcutta Resolutions"

The Resolution of self-Government meant that the problem of political education of the people was to be attacked in a more systematic and thorough-

going manner then it had ever been attacked before.

By the Resolution of Swadeshism the Congress called upon the country to encourage the manufacture of indigenous goods among other ways by purchasing such goods in preference to foreign goods even at a sacrifice.

By the Resolution on boycott the Congress declared the legitimacy of an economic "weapon," which had been resorted to in Bengal for gaining a

political end.

The effectiveness of this "weapon" has now been signally demonstrated, although the particular object in view in devising this weapon has not been, and is not near being, attained. From the particular, the nation soon passed to the general. The attitude of the Government had left them no choice but to do so.

The partition of Bengal thus ceased to be a particular question, and became a part of, and indeed, identified with, the much wider question of political

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Another Resolution which the Congress passed was education on national lines and under national control. Other Resolutions of sanitation and arbitration—two of the most paramount needs of the country—were also passed. The paper here expresses its opinion that the insanitary conditions that prevail in most parts of the country are as much a danger to health and life as litigation is a danger to economic and moral efficiency.

If the Congress had merely passed some paper resolutions and had taken no steps to give effect to them, it would have done very little indeed, but the provincial and district committees which the Congress resolved to establish were to have no higher object in view than that of carrying out the resolutions

of the Congress, each in its own way and within its own sphere.

** Supersupper 17th June 1909.

The article concludes by asking if there can be any doubt that the machinery devised by the Congress and the constitution it adopted afford the only practical solution of the problem of organisation.

546. The Bengales, in expressing its satisfaction at the admission of Mr. Ashworth, President of the Manchester Manchester and the swadeshi Chamber of Commerce, of the fact that the swadeshi movement, which was declared to be a failure almost as soon as it was started, was now a complete success, draws

attention to Mr. Ashworth's further remark that "Manchester bears no grudge," and appears thoroughly pleased at it.

It is known that it will be a long time before the entire freedom of the country is achieved, and before the country has developed all her industrial potentialities. But the first stone has been laid, and that is no small thing for a people, handicapped as this people is.

BRUGALER. 23rd June 1909. . Mark cont and

547. The Bengalee in a leading article discusses the question as to who is to "uplift" India, and reorganize and educate Speaking about men in general, the paper brings into prominence certain qualities and virtues which are dormant in the ordinary man, and placing them before the public, questions whether these are the qualities which should be possessed by these who are to bring about the reorganisation of the country. One of these qualities is sufficient "knowledge." But does "knowledge" consist in mere "book-gluttony?" That is why appeals are more frequently made to the emotional aspect of a man's nature than to his reason and knowledge, and men are more often asked to love their country than to understand it. The paper further endeavours to show that every step that man has taken in his advancement has shown that the individual cannot stand alone—that unless he associates with other individuals and makes common cause with them, he is nowhere and would soon disappear to make room for those in whom the social instinct is stronger, and who feel, however unconsciously, that the preservation of the species is a higher and more paramount interest even to the individual than self-preservation. This is so clear that it is not easy to understand how men otherwise fully prepared for the advance of the rational day, and who, if questioned, would never deny that life, whether individual or social, is organic, should still in practice be so preponderatingly individualistic. The acuteness with which the question presents itself on the present occasion is due to the fact that a time has at length come when the people can no longer leave this transformation to be effected by an unconscious process. The paper concludes as follows:—"Voltaire did not mean to indulge in a random prophecy when he said in the well-known letter to Chauvelin; 'Light extends so from neighbour to neighbour, that there will be a splendid outburst on the first occasion, and then there will be a rare commotion.' What is true of light is true far more of heat. How catching enthusiasm is or can be, was demonstrated two years ago when swadeshism was at its height in East Bengal. Originating, necessarily, with young men, the enthusiasm, begotten of the practise of swadeshism, soon passed to older men, many of whom would never have believed themselves capable of the height to which they subsequently rose. No more important work lies before us at this moment than that of infusing in the minds of our educated fellow-countrymen-the men upon whom must ultimately fall the task of uplifting the common people—a little more of the enthusiasm for social service which some few already have, a little more of that consuming passion of heart, known as patriotism, which burns up the merely individualistic desires and inclinations, and purifies the heart and ennobles the mind as nothing else

"But this can only be done by men who will address themselves, so far as in them lies, directly to the task of uplifting the country at large. The sacrifice that such a task must involve and the personal example of these men will have a profound effect upon others."

23rd June 1909. "A section of our community which is determined not to be conciliated."

548. The Indian Merror is much pained to find that in spite of all that has been and is still being done by the Government to conciliate the people, there is still a section of the community which is determined not to be conciliated, aw uno etchi noso, serguod af

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I THAN MIRROR,

The journal points out the different benefits that have accrued from the Reform Scheme lately brought into operation; the fact that some of the highest appointments under the Crown are being thrown open to Indians: that the tone of the entire administration is marked by a sympathy which was seldom noticed in former days; and asks who could have dreamt that two Indians would sit to-day on the Indian Council; and yet, on the other hand, extremist leaders are seen to be stalking over the land, and extremist doctrines being cautiously poured into the ears of susceptible multitudes. Open sedition there cannot be by reason of the drastic laws which are now in force, but a good deal of language is being used, which cannot but be placed under the same category. The sole aim of these extremists seems to be to minimise the value of the reforms, and to fan the dying embers of discontent into a fresh blaze.

The paper considers it a great pity that any section of the community should be so heedless of the dictates of prudence and judgment, and so oblivious of the true interests of the country as to raise a discordant note over such a precious gift as the reforms, and regards this sort of thing as not only unworthy of any educated and cultured community, but positively detrimental to the best interests of the people. It calls on those who are trying to revive any dying unrest by a fresh outburst of agitation against the partition, to beware of the consequences which this action will entail. The conductors of the indigenous Press, in particular, should realise the awful responsibility which rests with them at this moment, and if they are at all desirous of serving the true interests of the country, they should unhesitatingly and unequivocally condemn all action which has the least leaning towards extremism, and should render whole-hearted assistance to the Government in carrying out the reforms.

549. In protesting against the suggested change under which newspapers are no longer to enjoy the privilege of the credit "Newspaper baiting." or bearing system, the Bengalee states that this is no ordinary matter in which reasonable allowance may be made for departmental convenience. The department has absolutely nothing to lose by the continuance of the existing system, and there is no inconvenience alleged, much less proved.

The journal thinks it is disappointing, after all that has been heard of cheap foreign cables and extended facilities for the transmission of press telegrams, to see red tape so triumphant in India, and not only triumphant, but cynically

proclaiming its ascendancy.

550. Commenting on Lord Morley's recent speech at Oxford, in which he said that "any estrangement between Indian Estrangement between Indians and Europeans would be a tremendous catastrophe," and Europeans. the Musalman states that "if Europeans try to respect Indians and treat them on equal terms, they in their turn will be respected, nay, loved by the Indians. But if the Europeans continue to ignore the Indians, and 'hold aloof' from the Indians and Indian life, the result

In explanation of the above statement, the journal shows how in mufassal towns respectable Indian gentlemen are not allowed to be members of the local clubs; how Eurasians and even Armenians are exempted from the Arms Act, but the most law-abiding Indians who have to protect themselves from the depredations of wild animals and dacoits are not. "Are not these things,

enough to create estrangement between Indians and Europeans?"

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL BRANCH, 7; KYD STREET, The 3rd July 1909.

would indeed be a 'tremendous catastrophe.'"

G. C. DENHAM, Special Asst. to the Deputy Inspr.-Genl. of Police, Bengal.

BRIGALER, **24th June 1909.**

MUSSALMAN, 25th June 1909,